

# Unit 1

# At the track



## Scope and Sequence:

## المحتوى والتسلسل

Vocabulary	المفردات اللغوية	<p><b>A sports event:</b> athlete, compete, distance, event, jump, measure, medal, race, throw, track, win</p> <p><b>Being a good friend:</b> apologize, have fun, listen, make fun of, pressure, someone, spread rumors, support, tell secrets</p>
Language	اللغة	<p>- I think the athlete on the left will win.</p> <p>- It won't be easy to win today!</p> <p>- Will they be tired?</p>
Reading	القراءة	A text about a friend; a text about world records
Phonics	الصوتيات	<p>- Soft "c": race, city, distance, citadel</p> <p>- Hard "c": camel, cookie, plastic</p>
Life skills	المهارات الحياتية	- Self-management: talking about feelings
Values	القيم	- Perseverance - Compassion
Issues and challenges	القضايا والتحديات	<p>- Community Participation</p> <p>- Loyalty and belonging</p>
Integrated cross-curriculum topics	التكامل عبر موضوعات المنهج	- Math: recording data measuring in meters and centimeters, making a graph



# At the track

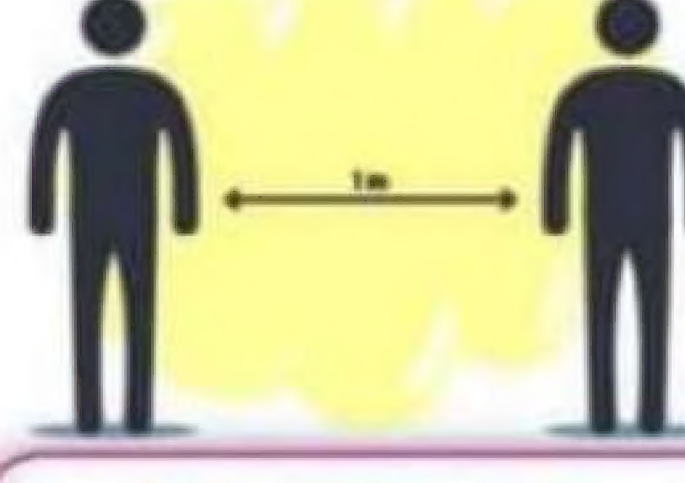
## Part (1) P. (2 - 5)



athlete  
رياضي



compete  
يتنافس / يسابق



distance  
مسافة



jump  
يقفز



measure  
يقيس



race  
سباق



throw  
يرمي



track  
مسار السباق



win  
يفوز



medal  
ميدالية

## Vocabulary:

sports event	حدث رياضي	long jump	الوثب الطويل	field	ملعب / ساحة
competition	مسابقة	amazing	مدهش / مذهل	high	مرتفع
fast	سريع	easy	سهل	difficult	صعب
slow	بطيء	far	بعيد		

## Regular Verbs:

Present	Past	P.P
compete يتنافس	competed	competed
measure يقيس	measured	measured

Present	Past	P.P
jump يقفز	jumped	jumped

## Irregular Verbs:

Present	Past	P.P
win يفوز	won	won
throw يرمي	threw	thrown
hear يسمع	heard	heard
get يحصل على	got	got

Present	Past	P.P
think يفكر	thought	thought
wear يرتدي	wore	worn
run يجري	ran	run

## Expressions & Prepositions:

at the track	في المسار	lots of	كثير من
at a sports event	في حدث رياضي	have to .....	يجب أن .....



## Unit (1)

### Reading: (SB P. 2)

Today, we're at the track. There's a big sports event. Lots of **athletes** from different schools are **competing**. Look! They are **wearing** red, blue, green, and black. There are competitions in running, jumping, and **throwing**. I'm watching the long jump. I think the **athlete** wearing red will win.



### Reading: (SB P. 3)

I'm at a sports event today with Mommy and my brother. Some **athletes** are running. The **track** is 800 meters around the field. The **race** is exciting - the athletes are running very quickly. I hope Waleed **wins** today! There is a throwing competition, too. You have to **throw** the ball as far as you can. Three meters is a good **distance** for throwing the ball. Someone **measures** how far the athletes throw the ball. That athlete **competed** in a sports event and won. He can **jump** really high! Now, he is getting a **medal**!

### Read and learn:

like + (v. + ing)

What sports events do you like?

ما الأحداث الرياضية التي تحبها؟

I like throwing.

أنا أحب الرمي.

I like jumping.

أنا أحب القفز.



# Language Focus

## 《The Future Simple Tense زمن المستقبل البسيط》

### Form:

Subject + will ('ll) + inf. ....

EX. - Our school will get a medal today.

- She'll win the competition.

### Usage:

➔ To predict what will happen in the future.

EX. - I think the event will be amazing.

### Keywords:

tomorrow	غداً	next (Sunday ....)	(الأحد ... ) / القادم
in the future	في المستقبل	(I) think .....	(أنا) أعتقد

EX. - He will go to the park tomorrow.

- Next Friday they will run for a competition.

### Negative:

Subject + will not (won't) + inf. ....

EX. - It won't be easy to win today.

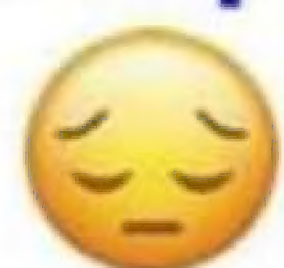
### (Yes / No) question:

Will + subject + inf. ....?

EX. - Will it be a good competition?



- Yes, it will.



- No, it won't.

### Wh- question:

Q.word + will + subject + inf. ....?

EX. - When will the event be?



## Unit (1)

Study the following: (SB P. 4)



I think the athlete wearing the green T-shirt **will win**.



I think our school **will get** a medal today!



Will it **be** a good competition?



It **won't be** easy to win today!

## Practice 1



Choose the correct answer.

- 1) The winner will (be - being - is) happy.
- 2) Our school will (get - gets - getting) a medal today.
- 3) It (isn't - wasn't - won't) be easy to win today.
- 4) Yes, they (will - won't - will not) win.
- 5) (Is - Are - Will) they be tired?

## Comparative & Superlative

### Comparative

Short adjective or adverbs:

(adj. + er) + than

high → higher than

fast → faster than

EX. - Amr is faster than Amir.

- Dina jumped higher than Lara.



## At the track

### Superlative

#### Short adjective or adverbs:

the + adj. + est

high → the highest

EX. - Amr is the fastest boy.

fast → the fastest

- Amira jumped the highest.

## Practice 2



Choose the correct answer.

- 1) Youssef jumped (far - farther - farthest) than Seleem.
- 2) Ramy jumped the (farther - farthest - far).
- 3) Reem ran faster (the - there - than) Mariam.
- 4) Talia ran (than - the - there) fastest.
- 5) Dina jumped (higher - highest - high) than Lara.

## Language Notes

□ **How far.....?** To ask about distance.

كم للمسافة

EX. - How far can he jump? - He can jump four meters.

□ **How high.....?** To ask about height.

كم للإرتفاع

EX. - How high can she jump? - She can jump one meter.

□ **How fast.....?** To ask about speed.

كم للسرعة

EX. - How fast can he run? - He can run 100 meters in 15 seconds.



## Unit (1)

# Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).



ath\_et\_



t\_ck



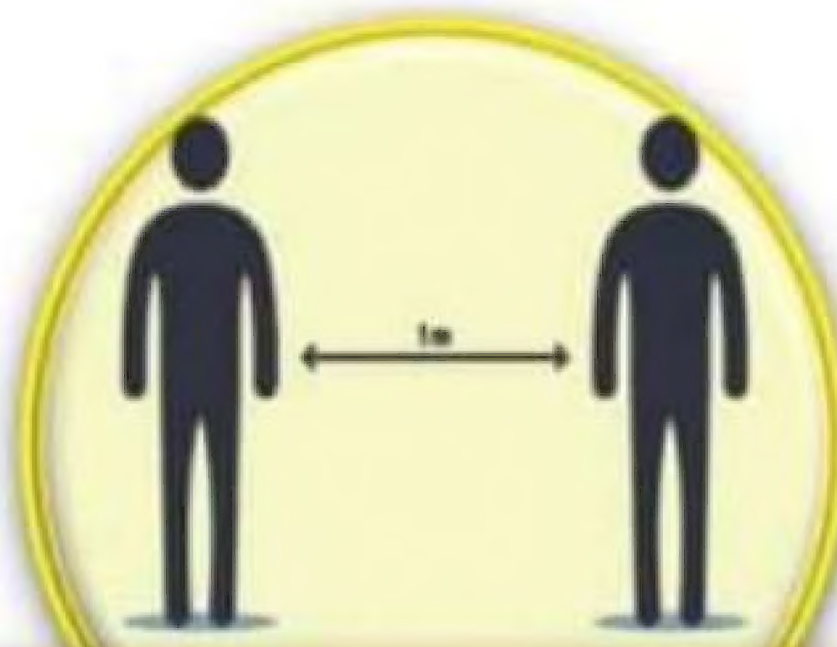
m\_d\_l



thr\_



ju\_p



di\_tan\_e



r\_ce



f\_st



c\_mpeti\_ion



s\_o\_



he\_r



sp\_rts

2 Make a word.

u n

r



a r c

e



f

s







a

t





## At the track

<p>a r</p> <p><u>f</u></p> 	<p>i <u>w</u></p> <p>n</p> 	<p>u <u>j</u></p> <p>p m</p> 
<p>e <u>h</u> r</p> <p>a</p> 	<p><u>t</u> r i</p> <p>d e</p> 	<p><u>s</u> o</p> <p>w l</p> 



### 3 Choose the correct answer.

- At sports events, some (athletes - races - medals) are running.
- You have to (run - jump - throw) the ball as far as you can.
- The athlete (competed - measured - threw) in a sports event and won.
- Waleed wins today. He is the (medal - race - winner).
- We're (in - on - at) the track.
- I think the event will (being - be - is) good.
- How (farthest - farther - far) can he jump?
- Ramy jumped the (far - farther - farthest).
- Reem ran (faster - fast - fastest) than Mariam.
- (Will - Is - Are) they be tired?



### 4 Read and match.

- |                             |                                |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) How far can he jump?     | a) Sherif will be the fastest. |
| 2) Who will be the fastest? | b) be tired?                   |
| 3) I think the event        | c) He can jump four meters.    |
| 4) Will they                | d) will be amazing.            |
| 1- ( )                      | 2- ( )                         |
| 3- ( )                      | 4- ( )                         |



## Unit (1)

### 5 Re-arrange the words to make correct sentences.

1) fast - How - he - can - run - ?

2) jumped - Dina - than - Lara - higher - .

3) they - Will - tired - be - ?

### 6 Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB P. 2)

Today, we're at the track. There's a big sports event. Lots of athletes from different schools are competing. Look! They are wearing red, blue, green, and black. There are competitions in running, jumping, and throwing. I'm watching the long jump. I think the athlete wearing red will win.

#### A) Choose the correct answer.

1) Today, we're at the (circus - track - zoo).

2) I'm watching the (big - long - short) jump.

#### B) Answer the following questions.

3) What are the athletes wearing?

4) Who do you think will win?

### 7 Look and write a sentence under each picture.



athletes - running



win - medal





## At the track

**8** Fill in the spaces with: (WB P. 3)

compete - measuring - distance - throw- win- jump

- 1) The race track is a ..... of 800 meters.
- 2) Youssef can ..... the ball a long way.
- 3) Salma wants to ..... the 100 meter race.
- 4) Miss Mona is ..... how far you jumped.
- 5) Ten athletes will ..... in the 200 meter race this afternoon.
- 6) Dalia can ..... really high.

**9** Complete the following dialogue with:

jumping - do - How high - Who

- Sara : What sports events ..... (1) ..... you like?  
Hanin : I like ..... (2) .....  
Sara : ..... (3) ..... can you jump?  
Hanin : I can jump one meter.  
Sara : ..... (4) ..... is the tallest in your class?  
Hanin : Amira is the tallest.

**10** Copy the following sentence.



Who will win a medal?





# Unit (1)

## Part (2) P. (6 - 9)



**exercise**  
يتمرن



**parents**  
الوالدان



**fit**  
لائق بدنياً

## Definitions:

Word	Definition
<b>warm up</b>	get your body ready to do exercise يقوم بالإحماء
<b>support a friend</b>	help a friend يساعد صديق (يدعم صديق)
<b>come second</b>	be the next person to finish after the winner يأتي في المركز الثاني
<b>try harder</b>	work hard to do better يبذل جهداً أكبر

## Vocabulary:

runner	عداء	healthy	صحي	rules	قواعد
snack	وجبة خفيفة	problem	مشكلة	secrets	أسرار
important	مهم / هام	sad	حزين		

## Regular Verbs

Present	Past	P.P
train يتدرب	trained	trained
support يدعم	supported	supported
record يسجل	recorded	recorded
try يحاول	tried	tried
enjoy يستمتع	enjoyed	enjoyed
pressure يجبر - يضبط	pressured	pressured
apologize يعتذر	apologized	apologized

## Irregular Verbs

Present	Past	P.P
come يصبح	came	come
bring يحضر	brought	brought
drink يشرب	drank	drunk
make يصنع	made	made
tell يخبر	told	told
spread ينشر	spread	spread

## Expressions & Prepositions:

three times a week ثلاث مرات في الأسبوع	have fun يمزح / يستمتع
on the weekend في عطلة نهاية الأسبوع	make fun of = laugh at يسخر من
spread rumors ينشر شائعات	listen to يستمع إلى
scared of خائف من	do exercise يتمرن



## Reading: (SB P. 6)

### Why is Nesma training?

Hello! My name's Nesma and I'm at the track with my friend, Sara. Sara is an athlete, so she does a lot of exercise. We come here three times a week. She comes with her parents once on the weekend, too. Sara is a runner, and she has a big **competition** next month. I think she'll win! I'm training with her to **support** her, and it helps me get fit. We **warm up** together and we have fun! I record her race times, too. Her best event is the 200-meter race. She's very fast! Sara was in a race last month, but she didn't win. She **came second**, so she wants to **try harder**. She finished in 35 seconds. She wants to be faster next time. Sara always eats healthy food. We bring some fruit to the track to have a snack, and we drink lots of water. I like helping Sara because she's a really good friend to me. She always listens when I have a problem, or if I'm worried about something. So that's why I want to help her as much as I can!



## Read and learn: (SB P. 7)

**Which sport do you think is easy?**  
أي رياضة تعتقد أنها سهلة؟

**I think running.**  
أعتقد أنه الجري.

**Do you enjoy running?**  
هل تستمتع بالجرى؟

**Yes, I do.**  
نعم.

**How often do you do sport?**  
كم مرة تمارسين الرياضة؟

**Three times a week.**  
ثلاث مرات في الأسبوع.



## Unit (1)

### Listen and read. (SB P. 8)

#### My rules for being a good friend!

- 1- Never **make fun of** your friends! It isn't kind to laugh at people.
- 2- Never **tell** your friend's **secrets** to other people.
- 3- Never **spread rumors** about your friends.
- 4- Never **pressure** your friend to do something he or she doesn't want to do.
- 5- **Listen** to your friend's ideas.
- 6- **Support** your friend.
- 7- If you make your friend sad, it's good to **apologize**. Saying sorry is important.
- 8- **Have fun** together!



## Language Notes

### 《Conjunctions أدوات الربط》

**and** و ➞ is used to join two sentences, nouns, verbs .....

EX. - I like running **and** jumping.

**but** ولكن ➞ is used to join two sentences that have a contrast.

EX. - I like running, **but** I'm not very fast.

**because** بسبب ➞ is used to join two sentences to show reason.

EX. - It's hard to run today **because** it's hot.

**so** لذلك ➞ is used to join two sentences to show the result of something.

EX. - He has a race next week **so** he trains every day.

**or** أو ➞ is used to show addition with the negative.

EX. - She doesn't like throwing **or** jumping.





## At the track

# Practice (SB P. 7)



Choose the correct answer.

- 1) I like running (and - because - but) jumping.
- 2) It's hard to run today (so - because - or) it's hot.
- 3) I like running, (but - so - or) I'm not very fast.
- 4) He has a race next week (because - to - so) he trains every day.
- 5) She doesn't like throwing (but - so - or) jumping.

## Activities



1 Write the missing letter(s).



ex \_ \_ cise



p \_ r \_ nts



f \_ t



fr \_ e \_ ds



r \_ nn \_ r



sn \_ ck



r \_ l \_ s



ap \_ l \_ gize



2 Make a word.

a \_ s  
d



r \_ d \_ k  
n \_ i



a \_ t  
e





# Unit (1)

a <u>s</u> c n k		r <u>t</u> i a n		r <u>b</u> i g n	

## 3 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) (Which - Who - Where) sport do you think is easy?
- 2) Mariam likes running (because - and - so) doing the high jump. (WB)
- 3) Do you enjoy (run - runs - running)?
- 4) Wael came second this year (so - and - but) he'll try harder. (WB)
- 5) How (far - high - often) do you do sport? - Three times a week.

## 4 Read and match. (WB P. 7)

- |                                |                                   |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1) Fatima doesn't like running | a) so she wants to try harder.    |
| 2) I bring my friend snacks    | b) but he didn't win.             |
| 3) Walid ran in the race       | c) so she does a lot of exercise. |
| 4) Hoda came second            | d) and some water.                |
| 1- ( )                         | 2- ( )                            |
| 3- ( )                         | 4- ( )                            |

## 5 Re-arrange the words to make correct sentences.

- 1) often - you - How - do - sport - do - ?
- 2) running - I - and - like - jumping - .
- 3) ideas - Listen - friend's - to - your - .

## 6 Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB P. 6)

Hello! My name's Nesma and I'm at the track with my friend, Sara. Sara is an athlete, so she does a lot of exercise. We come here three times a week. She comes with her parents once on the weekend, too. Sara is a runner, and she has a big competition next month. I think she'll win! I'm training with her to support her, and it helps me get fit.



## At the track

### A) Choose the correct answer.

- 1) Sara has a big competition next (week - month - year).
- 2) Sara comes with her parents (once - twice - three times) on the weekend.

### B) Answer the following questions.

- 3) Where are Nesma and Sara?  
.....
- 4) Why is Nesma training with her friend?  
.....



### 7 Look and write a sentence under each picture.



like - running



they - warm up



### 8 Fill in the spaces with:

apologized - spread - Support - running

- 1) ..... your friend.
- 2) Sherif ..... for telling my secrets.
- 3) Do you enjoy ..... ?
- 4) Never ..... rumors about your friend.



### 9 Complete the following dialogue with:

enjoy - How often - Which - running

- Sajed : ..... (1) ..... sport do you think is easy?  
Sara : I think it's ..... (2) .....  
Sajed : Do you ..... (3) ..... running?  
Sara : Yes, I do.  
Sajed : ..... (4) ..... do you go running?  
Sara : Three times a week.

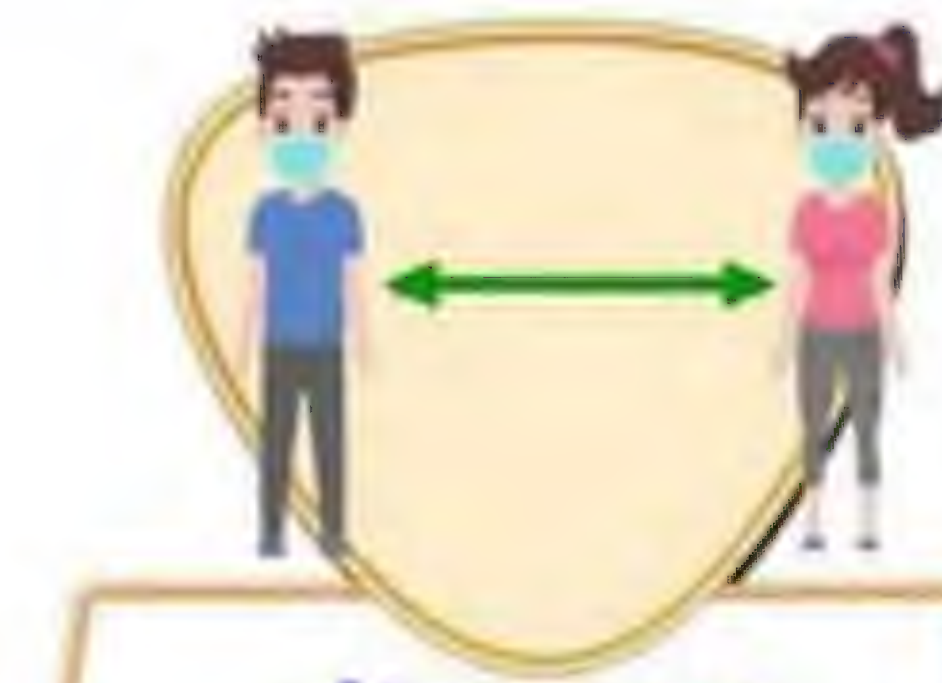


## Unit (1)

### Part (3) P. (10 - 11)

# Phonics

Soft "c" is followed by (e, i, y) to give /s/.



distance

مسافة



city

مدينة



citadel

قلعة



space

فضاء



sports center

مركز رياضي



mice

فئران



face

وجه



pencil

قلم رصاص



bicycle

دراجة



race

سباق



ice

ثلج



policeman

رجل الشرطة



## At the track

Hard "c" gives /k/.



carrot  
جزرة



cookie  
كعكة محلاة



camera  
كاميرا



plastic  
بلاستيك



cake  
كعكة / تورتة



camel  
جمل



coffee  
قهوة



cold  
بارد



music  
موسيقى

**Study the following:** (SB P. 9)

We **raced** to the **city** on our **bicycles**. We saw the **citadel** and ate ice **cream**!





# Unit (1)

## Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).



ra\_e



distan\_\_



\_\_ty



poli\_\_man



\_\_tadel



bic\_cle



pen\_\_l



pl\_sti\_\_



\_arr\_t



f\_c\_\_



i\_e



c\_\_k\_e

2 Make a word.

a\_c\_m  
l\_e



u\_m\_s  
c\_i



o\_l  
d\_c



o\_c\_e  
e\_f\_f



o\_c\_e  
i\_k\_o



m\_e  
i\_c





## At the track

i c t  
y



e p n  
l i c



i  
c e



### 3 Re-arrange the words to make correct sentences.

1) to - the - We - city - raced - bicycles - on - our.

2) saw - the - They - citadel.

3) ice cream - We - ate.

### 4 Look and write a sentence under each picture.



ate - ice cream



saw - citadel

### 5 Listen. Circle the word with the different sound. (WB P. 9)

- |              |   |         |   |          |
|--------------|---|---------|---|----------|
| 1) camel     | - | city    | - | color    |
| 2) crocodile | - | club    | - | ice      |
| 3) space     | - | cake    | - | distance |
| 4) computer  | - | clothes | - | race     |

### 6 Copy the following sentence.



We raced to the city.





# Unit (1)

Part (4) P. (12 - 15)

## Units of measurement

### For time



### For distance

centimeters

سنتيمتر

meters

متر

kilometers

كيلومتر



## Months Of The Year

January	يناير	May	مايو	September	سبتمبر
February	فبراير	June	يونيه	October	أكتوبر
March	مارس	July	يوليو	November	نوفمبر
April	أبريل	August	أغسطس	December	ديسمبر

## Vocabulary:

graph	رسم بياني	goal	هدف	challenge	تحدي
famous	مشهور	GPS	نظام تحديد المواقع	journey	رحلة
footballer	لاعب كرة قدم	great	كبير / عظيم	direction	اتجاه
cyclists	راكب الدراجة	world record	الرقم القياسي العالمي	team	فريق
season	موسم / فصل	Egyptian	مصري	heart	قلب

## Regular Verbs

Present	Past	P.P
score يسجل هدف	scored	scored
cycle يركب دراجة	cycled	cycled
start يبدأ	started	started
finish ينتهي	finished	finished

## Irregular Verbs

Present	Past	P.P
set يبدأ	set	set
keep يحفظ	kept	kept
break يحطم	broke	broken



## Expressions & Prepositions:

train for	يتدرب لـ	on the map	على الخريطة
play for	يلعب لصالح	run up to	يجري حتى
set a world record	يسجل رقم قياسي عالمي	on the graph	في الرسم البياني
break world records	يحطم الأرقام القياسية	the shape of	شكل
Egyptian national football team	الفريق المصري القومي لكرة القدم	The Africa Cup of Nations	كأس الأمم الإفريقية

## Listen and read: (SB P. 13)

### World records

What is a **world record**? It's something which is the fastest, biggest, oldest, or smallest in the world. People in many different countries like trying to make new world records all the time. Here are some famous Egyptian world records.

#### Did you know.....?

In 2017 / 2018, the Egyptian **footballer** Mohamed Salah set a world record when he played for the English team, Liverpool. He **scored** the highest number of goals in one season - 32 goals!



Egypt's national football team has a world record too. It is for winning the Africa Cup of Nations the most times. It won seven times, in 1957, 1959, 1986, 1998, 2006, 2008 and 2010!



And in 2018, **cyclists** in Egypt made a new world record. They made the largest GPS drawing by bicycle! The challenge was to cycle 761 km around Egypt, and record the direction of the race. The cyclists started at the Great Pyramids of Giza, and it took three days to finish.

The picture of their journey made the shape of a **heart** on the map! It was important because it made people think about how important it is to keep your heart healthy.

It isn't just Egyptian people who break world records. The Egyptian Mau is the fastest cat in the world. It can run up to 48 kilometers an hour!





## Unit (1)

# Activities

**1** Write the missing letter(s).

			
c_p	gr_ph	j_urney	he_rt
			
sc_re	f__tballer	cy_list	M_y

**2** Make a word.

u J y l		g l a o		e t m a	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
r t i n a		e c l y c		a h g p r	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

**3** Choose the correct answer.

- 1) Aya started training (in - on - for) a running competition.
- 2) There are sixty seconds in a/an (minute - hour - day).



## At the track

- 3) Mohamed Salah (**set** - **finished** - **scored**) a world record in 2017/2018.
- 4) Mohamed Salah is a (**singer** - **dentist** - **footballer**).
- 5) A footballer scores many (**balls** - **goals** - **foot**).
- 6) A/An (**second** - **centimeter** - **hour**) is longer than a minute. (WB)

### 4 Read and match.

- |                              |                  |              |              |
|------------------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1) Mohamed Salah is a        | a) time.         |              |              |
| 2) What was her fastest      | b) distance.     |              |              |
| 3) Seconds are units for     | c) footballer.   |              |              |
| 4) Centimeters are units for | d) time in July? |              |              |
| 1- (       )                 | 2- (       )     | 3- (       ) | 4- (       ) |

### 5 Re-arrange the words to make correct sentences.

- 1) Liverpool - Mohamed Salah - for - plays - .

- 2) measure - Does - time - distance - or - it - ?

- 3) broke - He - world - the - record - .

### 6 Read the passage then answer the questions.

#### "World records"

What is a world record? It's something which is the fastest, biggest, oldest, or smallest in the world. People in many different countries like trying to make new world records all the time. Here are some famous Egyptian world records. One of these is Muhamed Salah. In 2017/2018, the Egyptian footballer Mohamed Salah set a world record when he played for the English team Liverpool. He scored the highest number of goals in one season- 32 goals!

#### A) Choose the correct answer.

- 1) Muhamed Salah plays for a/an (**Egyptian** - **English** - **French**) team.
- 2) In 2017/2018 Mohamed Salah scored (**32** - **13** - **23**) goals in one season.

#### B) Answer the following questions.

- 3) What is a world record?

- 4) In which sport did Mohamed Salah set a world record? (WB)



# Unit (1)

**7** Look and write a sentence under each picture.



He - footballer



He - cyclist

**8** Fill in the spaces with:

fastest - footballer - What - team

- 1) ..... do they wear?
- 2) Mohamed Salah is a .....
- 3) The Egyptian national football ..... has a world record.
- 4) The Egyptian Mau is the ..... cat in the world.

**9** Complete the following dialogue.

Who - Where - watch - going

- Ali : ..... (1) ..... are you going?  
 Mazen : To the sports stadium.  
 Ali : Why are you ..... (2) ..... there?  
 Mazen : To ..... (3) ..... the match.  
 Ali : ..... (4) ..... is your favourite footballer?  
 Mazen : Mohamed Salah.

**10** Copy the following sentence.

Does the graph measure time or distance?





# Test

## Test Based on Unit (1)

1 Write the missing letter(s).



dist \_nc \_



ath \_et \_



m \_d \_l



c \_t \_del

2 Make a word.

i \_t \_d  
e \_r



h \_t \_w  
o \_r



m \_j  
u \_p



3 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) They are (making - doing - eating) fun of me.
- 2) Never spread (fun - rumors - kind) about your friends.
- 3) Tarek is the slowest. He (isn't - won't - will) get a medal. (WB)
- 4) Dalia is (faster - the fastest - fast) runner. I think she will win the race. (WB)
- 5) Youssef is (faster - the fastest - fast) than Adam. I think he will win the race. (WB)

4 Read and match.

- |                                   |                         |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) Will it be a good competition? | a) jumping.             |
| 2) I like                         | b) because it's hot.    |
| 3) Never make                     | c) Yes, it will.        |
| 4) It's hard to run today         | d) fun of your friends! |
| 1- ( )                            | 2- ( )                  |
| 3- ( )                            | 4- ( )                  |



# Unit (1)

## 5 Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB P. 9)

One day, Tamer was sad when he came home from school. "What's the matter?" asked his mom. "Sherif asked me why I didn't want to do the swimming competition. I told him that I'm scared of water, but it was a secret. He told Adam and Wael, and now everyone knows. They are making fun of me." The next day, Tamer was a lot happier. "How was school today, Tamer?" his mom asked. "It was better!" said Tamer, smiling. "Sherif apologized for telling my secret. Adam and Wael said sorry for making fun of me. We're all friends again!"

### A) Choose the correct answer.

- 1) Tamer was scared of (birds - water - animals).
- 2) Sherif is Tamer's (father - brother - friend).

### B) Answer the following questions.

- 3) Why was Tamer sad?
- 4) What did Sherif tell his friends about Tamer?

## 6 Look and write a sentence under each picture.



children - track



never - secrets

## 7 Copy the following sentence.



We are at the track.





# Body matters



## Scope and Sequence:

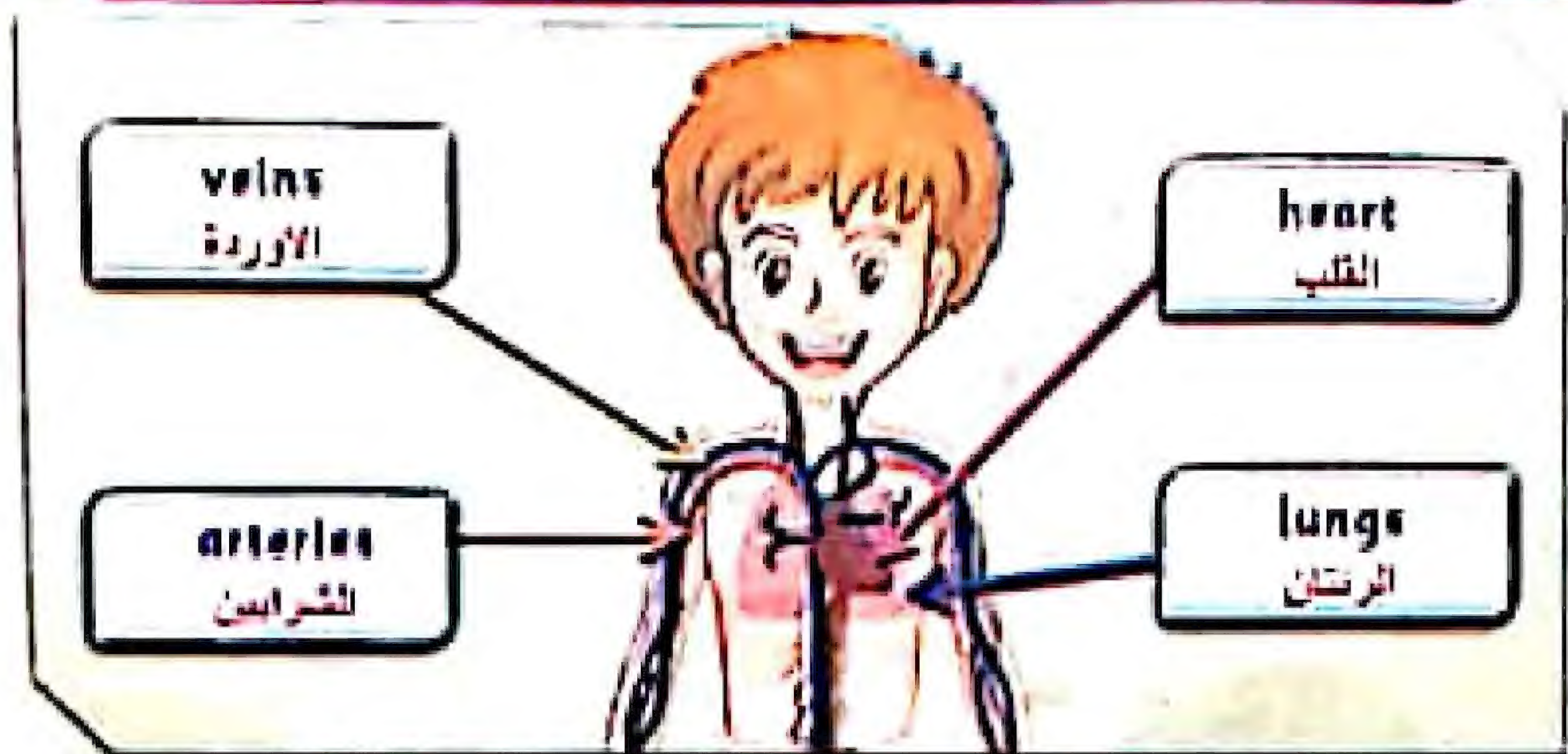
## المحتوى والتسلسل

Vocabulary	المفردات اللغوية	Human biology: absorb, arteries, beat, blood, bone, brain, break down, chew, elbow, heart, jaw, knee, lungs, organ, oxygen, muscle, nutrients, pump, rib, saliva, skeleton, skull, swallow, tongue, veins Physical protection: helmet, knee pads, etc.
Language	اللغة	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- I'm going to wear a helmet.</li> <li>- He isn't going to go to the park today.</li> <li>- Is she going to climb the rock?</li> <li>- Yes, she is.</li> </ul>
Reading	القراءة	A text about bones; a website about digestion
Phonics	الصوتيات	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- long oo: mood, food</li> <li>- Short oo: book, cook</li> </ul>
Life skills	المهارات الحياتية	- Self-management: Personal protection
Values	القيم	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Appreciation of science</li> <li>- Cooperation</li> </ul>
Issues and challenges	القضايا والتحديات	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Preventative health</li> <li>- Therapeutic health: healthy and unhealthy lifestyles</li> </ul>
Integrated cross-curriculum topics	التكامل عبر موضوعات المنهج	- Science: digestion, sunscreen and taking care in the sun

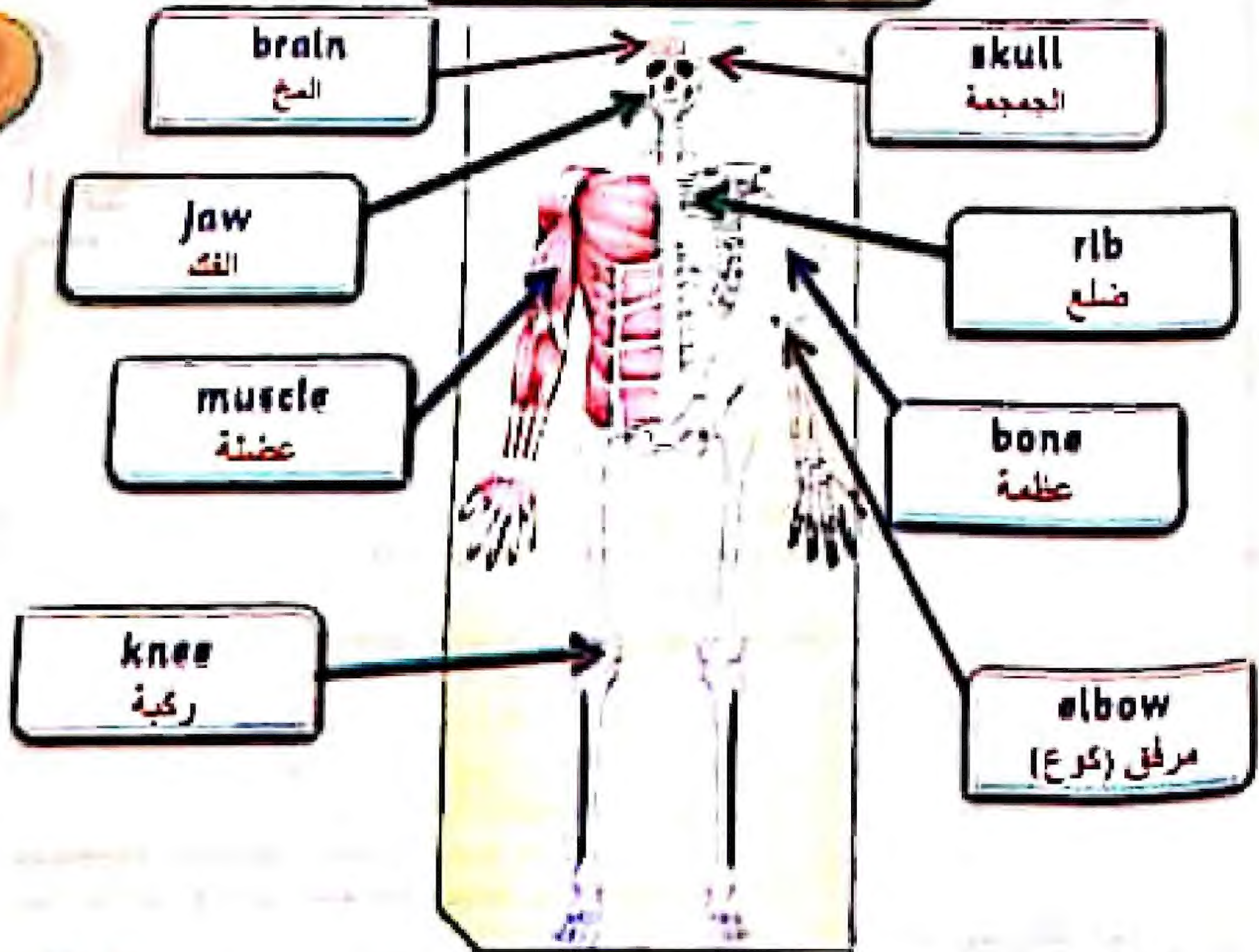


## Unit (2)

### Part (1) 12 (14 - 16)



### skeleton هيكل عظمي





# Body matters

## Definitions: (SB P. 15)

Word	Definition	
arteries	These carry blood with oxygen in it away from the heart.	الشرايين
oxygen	A gas which all living organisms need	الأكسجين
blood	A liquid that carries oxygen and nutrients around your body	الدم
blood vessels	Veins and arteries	الأوعية الدموية
nutrients	We need these to help us grow.	عناصر غذائية
veins	These carry blood without a lot of oxygen in it to the heart.	الأوردة

## Vocabulary:

the body ✓	الجسم	living organisms	الكائنات الحية	gas	غاز
minute	دقيقة	oxygenated ✓	مؤكسد (به أكسجين)	liquid	سائل
strong	قوى	organs	أعضاء	food	طعام / غذاء
important	مهم / هام	times	مرات	soft	ناعم / لين
parts	أجزاء	interesting	ممتع / شيق	safe	آمن
hard	صلب / جامد	dark	داكن (غامق)	anything	أي شيء

## Regular Verbs:

Present	Past	P.P
pump يضخ	pumped	pumped
travel to ينتقل إلى	traveled to	traveled to
move يحرك	moved	moved
control يتحكم في	controlled	controlled
happen يحدث	happened	happened
protect يحمي	protected	protected

Present	Past	P.P
push يدفع	pushed	pushed
work يعمل	worked	worked
lift يرفع	lifted	lifted
carry يحمل	carried	carried
need يحتاج	needed	needed
chew يمضغ	chewed	chewed

## Irregular Verbs:

Present	Past	P.P
beat ينبض (يدق)	beat	beaten
learn يتعلم	learnt	learnt
know يعرف	knew	known

Present	Past	P.P
make يجعل	made	made
grow ينمو	grew	grown



## Unit (2)

### Phrases & Prepositions:

travel back to	يعود إلى	move up / down	يتحرك لأعلى / لأسفل
are attached to	متصلة بـ	Did you know?	هل تعرف؟
from .... to ....	من ..... إلى .....	learn about	يتعلم عن
is added to	يضاف إلى	70 times a minute	٧٠ مرة في الدقيقة
around your body	لكل أجزاء الجسم / حول جسمك	looks darker	يبدو داكنًا أكثر
the rest of the body	باقي الجسم	that is why	ولهذا السبب

### Listen & Read: (SB P. 14)



Today we're going to learn about the body. Miss Mona is going to tell us how the heart works.

Did you know your heart **beats** about 70 times a minute? Your heart moves **blood** around your body. Our **brain** **controls** everything that happens in our body. Our **skeleton** helps us move and makes us strong. It's very interesting!

### Listen & Read: (SB P. 15)

The heart is very important because it moves blood around your body. Blood carries **oxygen** and **nutrients** to all parts of the body.

**Veins** carry blood from the body to the heart. There isn't a lot of oxygen left in this blood because it was used in the body. That is why the blood looks darker.

The heart pushes this blood to the lungs. In the **lungs**, oxygen is **added** to the blood. The **oxygenated** blood (now with **oxygen** in it) travels back to the heart and then the heart pumps it out to the rest of the body in the **arteries**.





# Listen & Read: (SB P. 16)

## Bones and muscles

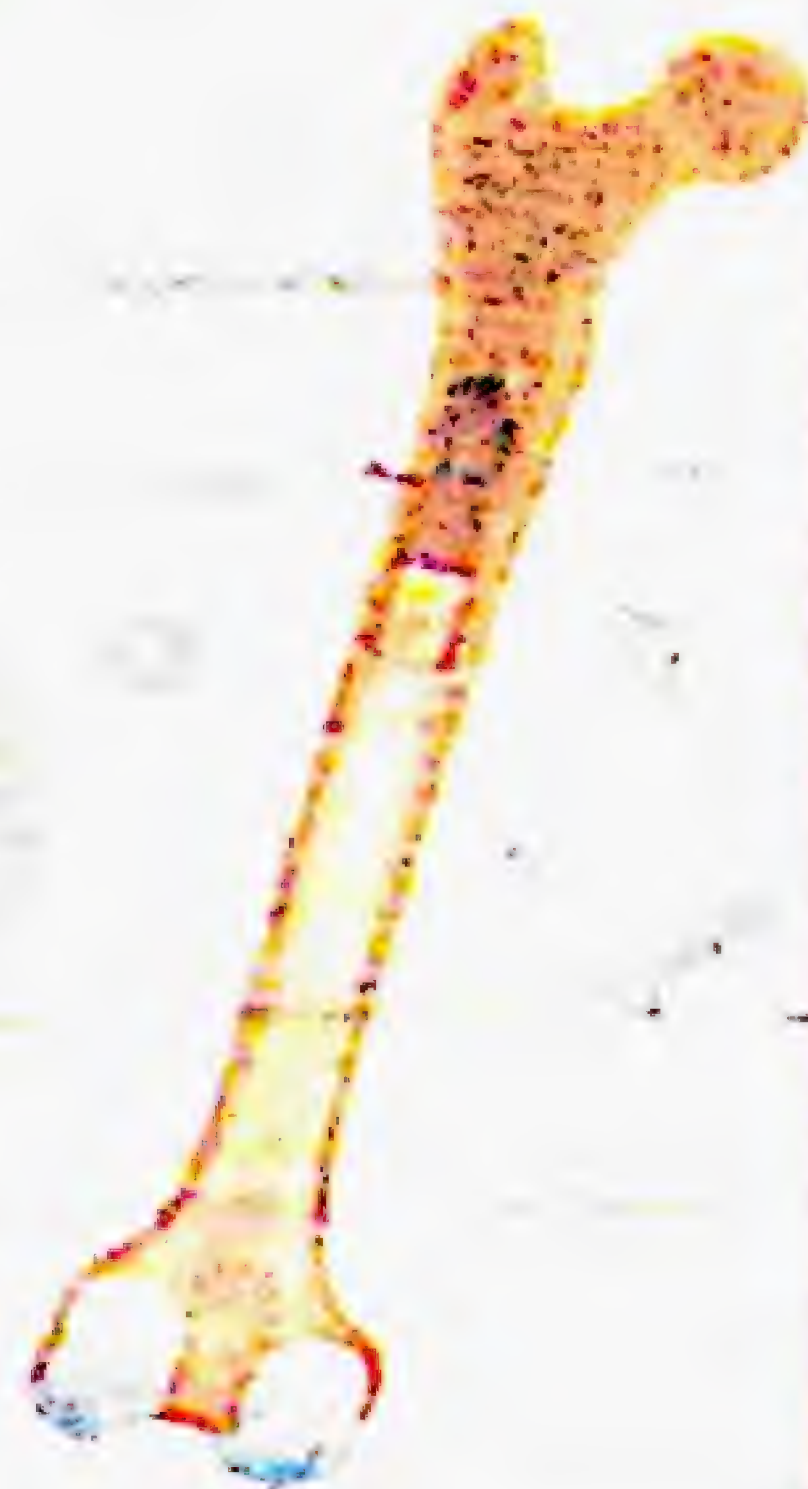
Our **skeleton** is all the bones that keep us strong and help us move.

We need **muscles** to move our **bones**. Muscles are attached to bones and they lift and turn bones so we can walk, run, dance - anything!

When we kick a ball, muscles make the bones in our leg and knee move.

Muscles in our arms and **elbows** move when you play tennis. We use muscles when we chew food, to move the **jaw bone** up and down.

Bones are hard, and they protect our soft **organs**. Our brain, heart and lungs are important organs that need to be safe.



## Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).



h \_ a \_ t



sk \_ let \_ n



b \_ n \_



m \_ sc \_ e



sk \_ l \_



\_ l \_ n \_ s



ar \_ er \_ es



br \_ \_ n




## Unit (2)

### 2 Make a word.

k s l  
u l



s g l  
u n



b l e  
o w




.....

.....

.....

d b o  
o l



w j  
a



k e  
n e



.....

.....

.....

### 3 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) Our (heart - skull - brain) beats about 70 times a minute. (WB)
- 2) Our (skull - brain - elbow) controls everything that happens in our body. (WB)
- 3) Our (jaw - lungs - skeleton) helps us move and make us strong. (SB)
- 4) The heart moves (blood - water - milk) around your body. (SB)
- 5) Blood carries (veins - oxygen - ice) to all parts of the body. (SB)
- 6) (Veins - Lungs - Muscles) carry blood from the body to the heart. (SB)
- 7) In the (skull - lungs - heart), oxygen is added to the blood. (SB)
- 8) Veins and arteries are blood (muscles - vessels - nutrients). (SB)
- 9) We need (lungs - eyes - muscles) to move our bones. (SB)
- 10) Bones are (soft - hard - easy) and they protect our soft organs. (SB)
- 11) Blood is a (gas - liquid - solid). (WB)
- 12) Oxygen is a (gas - liquid - solid). (WB)
- 13) Veins carry blood (to - with - without) oxygen. (WB)
- 14) Our (ribs - lungs - jaws) protect our heart. (WB)
- 15) Our (skull - elbow - jaw) is a bone in our face. (WB)
- 16) There are 206 bones in a (skeleton - jaw - skull). (WB)





## 4 Read and match. (SB P. 15)

- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| 1) oxygen        | a) veins and arteries.                               |
| 2) nutrients     | b) a gas which all living organisms need             |
| 3) veins         | c) We need these to help us grow.                    |
| 4) blood vessels | d) carry blood without a lot of oxygen to the heart. |
1. (       )      2. (       )      3. (       )      4. (       )

## 5 Re-arrange the following word(s) to make correct sentences.

- 1) skeleton - us - Our - move - helps - .
- 2) Important - is - The heart - very - .
- 3) muscles - We - when - use - chew - we - food - .

## 6 Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB P. 15)

The heart is very important because it moves blood around your body. Blood carries oxygen and nutrients to all parts of the body. Veins carry blood from the body to the heart. There isn't a lot of oxygen left in this blood because it was used in the body. That is why the blood looks darker. The heart pushes this blood to the lungs. In the lungs, oxygen is added to the blood. The oxygenated blood (now with oxygen in it) travels back to the heart and then the heart pumps it out to the rest of the body in the arteries.

### 1) Choose the correct answer.

- 1) (Nutrients - Veins - Lungs) carry blood from the body to the heart.
- 2) In lungs (oxygen - air - water) is added to the blood.

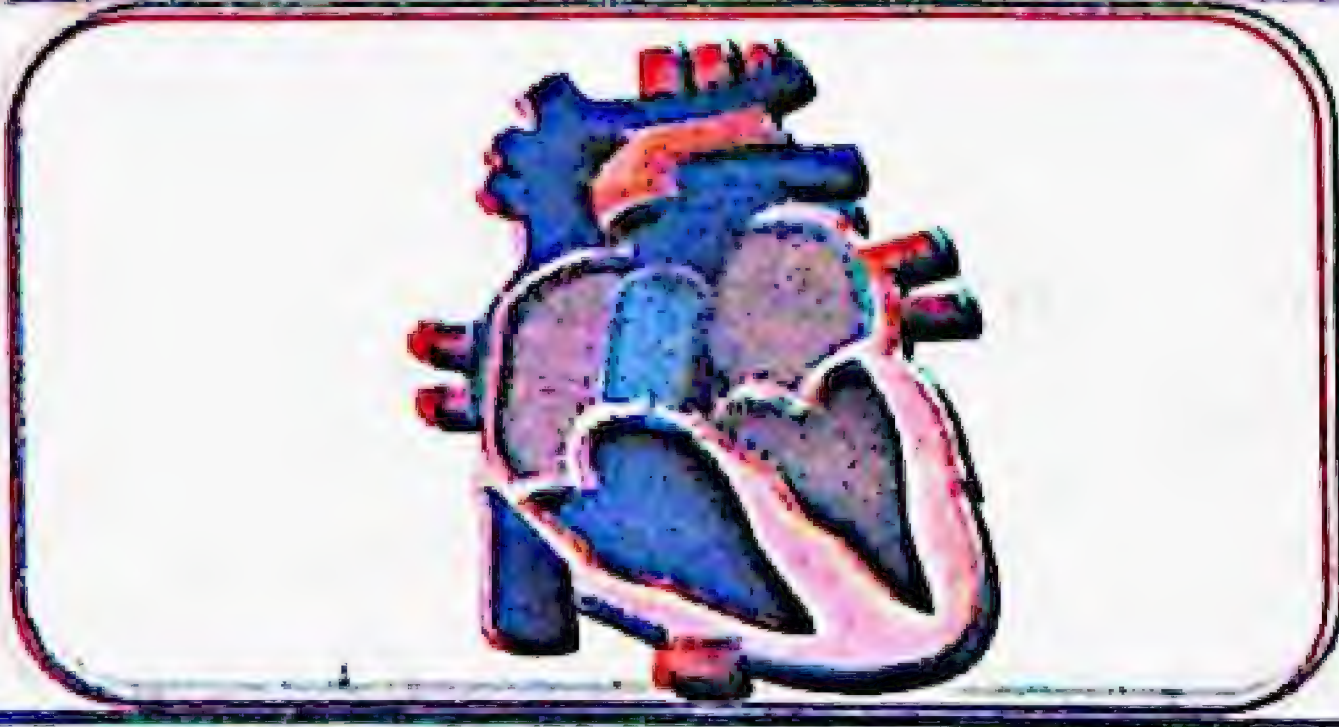
### 2) Answer the following questions.

- 1) Why is the heart very important?
- 2) What carries oxygen and nutrients to all parts of the body?



## Unit (2)

7 Look and write a sentence under each picture.



heart - important



Bones - hard

8 Fill in the spaces with: (WB P. 15)

arteries - blood - blood vessels - nutrients - veins

- 1) ..... carry blood from the body to the heart.
- 2) ..... carries oxygen and nutrients around your body.
- 3) We need ..... to help our bodies grow.
- 4) ..... carry blood away from the heart to the body.
- 5) Veins and arteries are types of .....

9 Complete the following dialogue.

What - reading - morning - skeleton

- Omar : Good morning, Hana.  
Hana : Good ..... (1) ..... , Omar.  
Omar : ..... (2) ..... are you doing?  
Hana : I'm ..... (3) ..... a book.  
Omar : What is it about?  
Hana : It's about the ..... (4) .....

10 Copy the following sentence.

Bones and muscles are important.







wear a helmet

يرتدي خوذة



wear pads

يلبس واقي للركبة / للكوع



go to the park

يذهب إلى الحديقة



climb the mountain

يتسلق الجبل



ride a horse

يركب حصاناً



sunglasses

نظارة شمس



go running

يجري



go to bed

يذهب للفراش



watch TV

يشاهد التلفاز



eat breakfast

يتناول الإفطار



drink water

يشرب الماء



feel tired and cross

يشعر بالتعب والضجر

## Vocabulary:

today	اليوم	glass	كوب / كأس	hours	ساعات
chicken	دجاج	cup	فنجان	outside	بالخارج
dinner	العشاء	mood	حالة مزاجية	piece	قطعة
never	أبداً	right	صحيح	sometimes	أحياناً
always	دائماً	after	بعد	lunch	الغداء
every night	كل ليلة	rice	أرز	snacks	وجبات سريعة
video games	ألعاب الفيديو	argument	جدال / مناقشة	enough	كاف
weekend	عطلة نهاية الأسبوع	How much ..?	كم الكمية ...؟	rock	صخرة
How often..?	كم مرة...؟	favourite meal	وجبة مفضلة		



## Unit (2)

### Regular Verbs

Present	Past	P.P
climb يتسلق	climbed	climbed
skip يتخطى	skipped	skipped
try يحاول	tried	tried
prefer يفضل	preferred	preferred
watch يشاهد	watched	watched
stay up يسهر	stayed up	stayed up
help يساعد	helped	helped
face يواجه	faced	faced
worry يقلق	worried	worried
play يلعب	played	played

### Irregular Verbs

Present	Past	P.P
wear يرتدي	wore	worn
ride يركب	rode	ridden
drink يشرب	drank	drunk
have يتناول	had	had
get يحصل على	got	got
sleep ينام	slept	slept
feel يشعر بـ	felt	felt
find يجد	found	found
say يقول	said	said
tell يخبر	told	told
forget ينسى	forgot	forgotten

### Phrases & Prepositions:

make changes يحدث تغييرات	in the morning في الصباح
on the weekend في عطلة نهاية الأسبوع	Oh dear! يا عزيزي!
Keep trying! استمر في المحاولة!	Well done! أحسنت!
stay up late يسهر لوقت متأخر	Stay positive. كن إيجابياً.
take a walk يتمشى	in a good mood بمزاجية جيدة
do exercise يتدرب / يتمرّن	feel angry يشعر بالغضب
forget about يتناسى (يتجاهل)	be cross with غاضب من
at the right time في الوقت المناسب	face a problem يواجه مشكلة
Be calm اهدأ	skip breakfast تترك وجبة الإفطار
have an argument يجادل / يناقش	

### Read & Learn:

What are you going to do today?  
ماذا سوف تفعل اليوم؟

I'm going to go to the park  
after school.

سوف أذهب إلى الحديقة بعد المدرسة.

I'm going to have chicken  
and rice for dinner.

سأتناول دجاجاً وأرزاً على العشاء.



Do you ever skip breakfast?

هل تعتاد ترك وجبة الإفطار؟

No, I love breakfast. I'm always hungry in the morning!

لا، أنا أحب الإفطار، وأكون دائماً جائعاً في الصباح.

## Reading: (SB P. 17)

He is going to wear a helmet when he rides a horse.



She is going to wear pads to protect her elbows.

I am going to wear sunglasses to protect my eyes from the sun.



We are going to drink water after we go running.

She is going to go to bed early!



## Listen & Check: (SB P. 19)

### Making healthy choices

**Laila:** I sometimes stay up late on a school night because I like watching TV and playing video games. In the morning, I feel tired and cross!

**Adam:** When I find things difficult at school, or I have arguments with my friends, I try to stay positive. I like taking a walk outside, because it helps me feel happy and calm.

**Dareen:** I do exercise every day - I play football or go swimming. I like cycling too. I'm always in a good mood after I do exercise.

**Zain:** I like fruit, but I eat a lot of sweet snacks too. Sometimes I feel tired, so I have candy and snacks. My mom says I don't get enough nutrients.

**Malak:** I like school, but I sometimes worry because I have arguments with my friends. Then I feel angry and sad. I don't tell anyone. I play video games and try to forget about it.



## Unit (2)

# Language Focus

## < Future with "going to" >

### Form:

I	+ am
(He / She / It / A singular noun)	+ is + going to + Inf....
(We / You / They / A plural noun)	+ are

EX. I am going to wear a helmet.

EX. She is going to go to bed early.

EX. We are going to drink water.

### Usage:

→ We use "going to" to talk about things we intend to do.

EX. - I'm going to go to the park after school.

### Keywords:

tomorrow	غدا	today	اليوم
tonight	الليلة	after (school)	بعد (المدرسة)
when	عندما		

EX. - He is going to wear a helmet when he rides a horse.

### Negative:

I	+ 'm not
(He / She / It / A singular noun)	+ isn't + going to + Inf. ..
(We / You / They / A plural noun)	+ aren't

EX. He isn't going to go to the park today.



## (Yes / No) question:

Is + (he / she / it / a singular noun) + going to + inf. .. ?  
Are + (we / you / they / a plural noun)

EX. Is she going to climb the mountain?

😊 - Yes, she is.

😞 - No, she isn't.

EX. Are they going to go to bed early?

😊 - Yes, they are.

😞 - No, they aren't.

## Practice

Choose the correct answer. (SB)

- 1) He is going (to - too - two) wear a helmet when he rides a horse.
- 2) I am (go - goes - going) to wear sunglasses to protect my eyes.
- 3) We are going to (drink - drinks - drinking) water after we go running.
- 4) She (am - is - are) going to go to bed early.
- 5) (We - I - She) is going to wear pads to protect her elbows.
- 6) (Am - Is - Are) she going to climb the mountain?

## Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).



r\_de a h\_rse



e\_t br\_akf\_st



s\_ngla\_ses



w\_ar p\_ds



go r\_nn\_ng



w\_tch T\_



dr\_nk wa\_er




h\_l\_et



## Unit (2)

### 2 Make a word.

s o h  
r e



h l m  
e t e




w r a  
e t



r k a e f  
t s a b



u g s n e  
l s a s s



d i t  
e r



### 3 Choose the correct answer. (SB)

- 1) (Are - Is - Am) they going to drink water?
- 2) I ('m - 's - 're) going to go to the park.
- 3) He is going to (eat - wear - go) pads to protect his knees.
- 4) I'm going to (wears - wearing - wear) a helmet.
- 5) Do you ever (watch - skip - drink) breakfast?
- 6) I sometimes (worry - stay - say) up late.
- 7) I prefer (trying - eating - watching) TV or playing video games.
- 8) I'm (go - going - goes) to have chicken and rice for dinner.
- 9) Is (he - you - we) going to climb a mountain?
- 10) I (make - do - have) exercise every day.

### 4 Read and match. (SB P. 19)

- |  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| 1) relaxed, not angry                            | a) have an argument |
| 2) feeling happy and having fun                  | b) stay up late     |
| 3) be cross with someone because you don't agree | c) be in good mood  |
| 4) not going to bed at the right time            | d) stay positive    |
| 5) try not worry when facing a problem           | e) be calm          |
- 1- (     )     2- (     )     3- (     )     4- (     )     5- (     )



## 5 Re-arrange the following word(s) to make correct sentences.

1) to - going - a - I'm - helmet - wear - .

2) she - to - Is - going - pads - wear - ?

3) do - drink - often - How - water - you - ?

## 6 Look and write a sentence under each picture.



going - ride - horse



going - breakfast

## 7 Fill in the spaces with: (WB P. 19)

skip breakfast - be positive - calm - an argument - stay up late

1) When I feel worried, I try to ..... and think of nice things.

2) I don't ..... because the next day I feel tired and cross.

3) I feel unhappy when I have ..... with my friend.

4) I get hungry and tired if I .....

5) Wael doesn't shout when things go wrong. He is .....

## 8 Complete the following dialogue.

time - ride - park - play

Hany : Where are you going, Hana?

Hana : To the ..... (1) .....

Hany : Are you going to ..... (2) ..... a horse?

Hana : No, I'm going to ..... (3) ..... tennis.

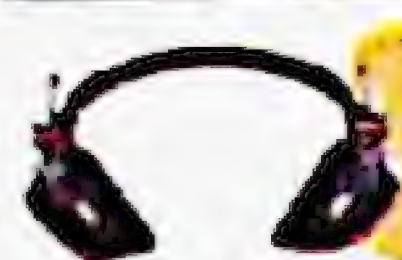
Hany : Have a nice ..... (4) ..... !

Hana : Thank you.



# Unit (2)

## Part (3) P. (22 - 23)



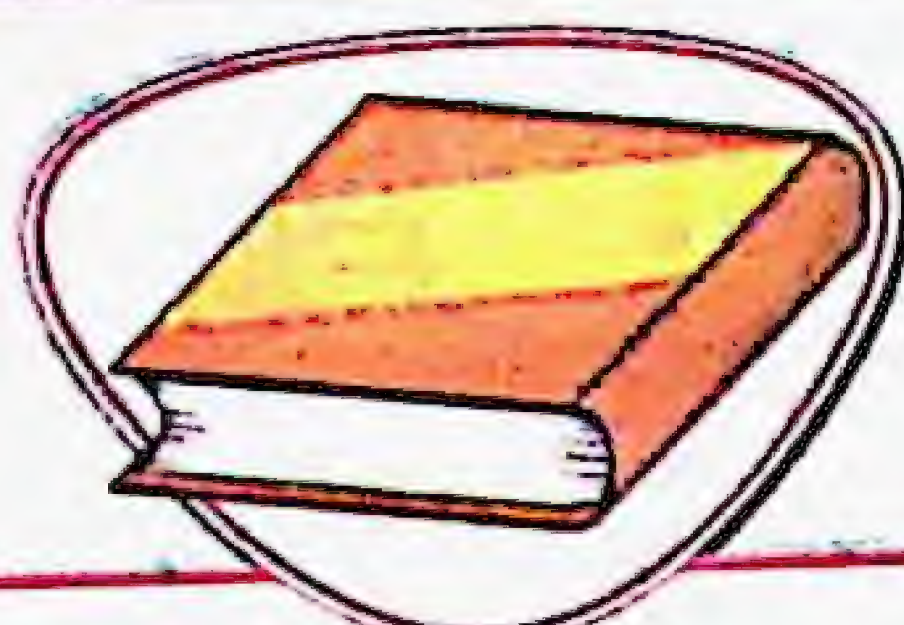
# Phonics



**mood**  
حالة مزاجية



**food**  
طعام



**book**  
كتاب



**cook**  
يطهو (يطبخ)

## Study the following:

Healthy food  
puts Fares in a  
good mood.



I'm in my room.  
I've got a book  
about the moon.



## Vocabulary:

tool	أداة	root	جذر	wood	خشب
the largest	الأكبر	healthy	صحي / بصحة جيدة	cool	معتدل البرودة
Wow!	واو! (تعبير عن الفرح)	as well as	بالإضافة إلى / وكذلك	hot	حار / ساخن
top	أعلى (الشيء)	sunscreen	كريم الحماية من الشمس	cold	بارد
germs	الجراثيم	skin	البشرة (الجلد)	layers	طبقات
weather	الطقس	organ	عضو	middle	وسط
warm	دافئ	dirt	قاذورات	bottom	أسفل



## Regular Verbs

Present	Past	P.P
look after <b>يعتني بـ</b>	looked after	looked after
attach <b>يربط بـ</b>	attached	attached
damage <b>يضر</b>	damaged	damaged

## Body matters Irregular Verbs

Present	Past	P.P
know <b>يعرف</b>	knew	known
keep <b>يحفظ / يجعل</b>	kept	kept

## Phrases & Prepositions:

get through <b>يغتر</b>	get sunburn <b>يصاب (بحروق الشمس)</b>
wear sunscreen <b>يضع كريم الحماية من الشمس</b>	is attached to <b>ملاصق لـ</b>

## Read & Learn: (SB P. 23)

1 Do you know what the largest organ in our body is?  
هل تعرفون ما أكبر الأعضاء في جسمنا؟

2 Is it our lungs? They're big!  
هل رئتانا؟ إنهما كبيرتان!

3 Is it our brain?  
هل هو مخنا؟

4 No, it's our skin!  
لا، إنه جلدنا!

5 Our skin? Wow!  
جلدنا؟ واو!

## Look & Read: (SB P. 23)

### Our skin

Our skin is the largest organ in our body, and it's very important. It protects us from the sun, as well as from **dirt** and **germs**. It keeps you cool in hot weather, and warm in cold weather! We need to look after our skin to keep it healthy. Our skin has got lots of layers - look:

- Top layer** This is strong. Water can't get through it!
- Middle layer** We can feel hot and cold things here. This has got blood vessels.
- Bottom layer** This **attaches** your skin to your bones and muscles. The sun can damage our skin. We can get sunburn. It's important to wear **sunscreen** to protect our skin. Do you wear **sunscreen**?





# Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).



fo \_ \_



c \_ \_ k



m \_ o \_



r \_ \_ m

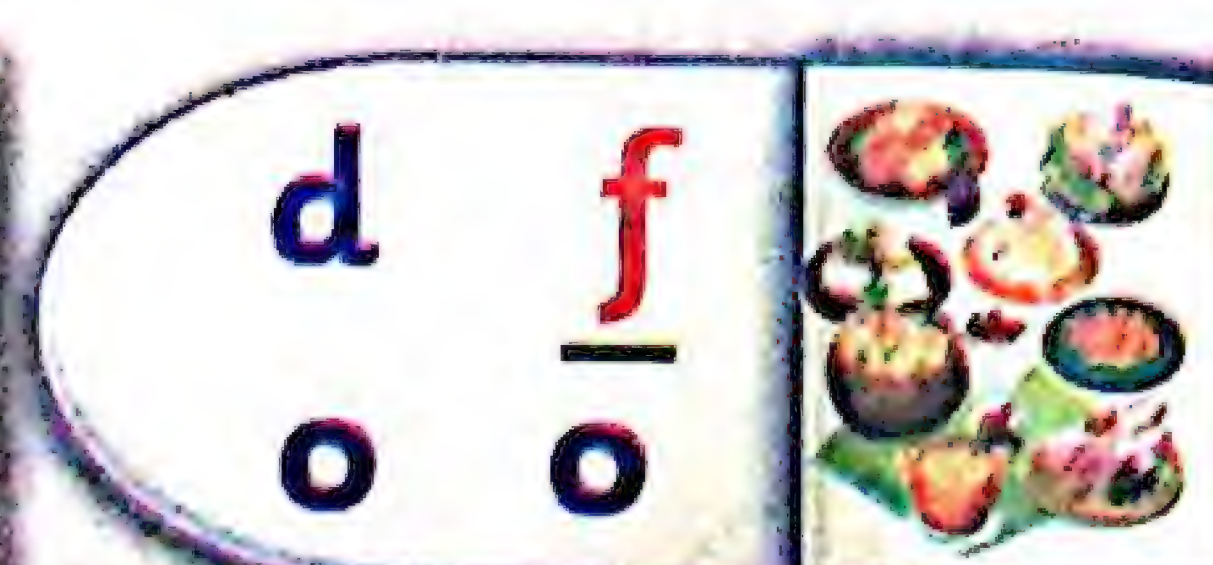
2 Make a word.



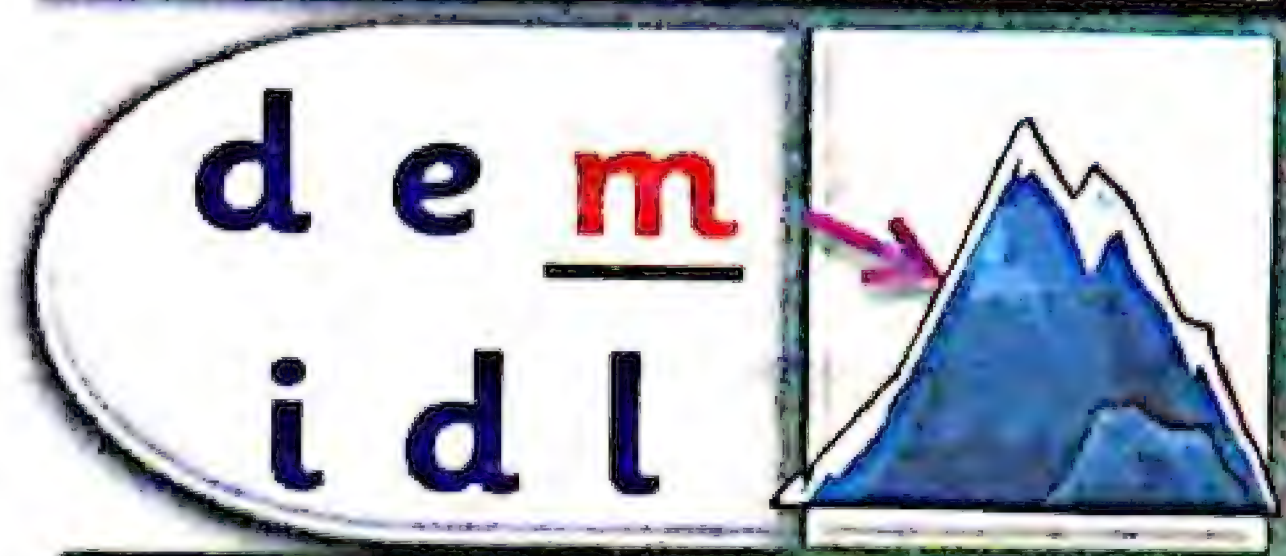
.....



.....



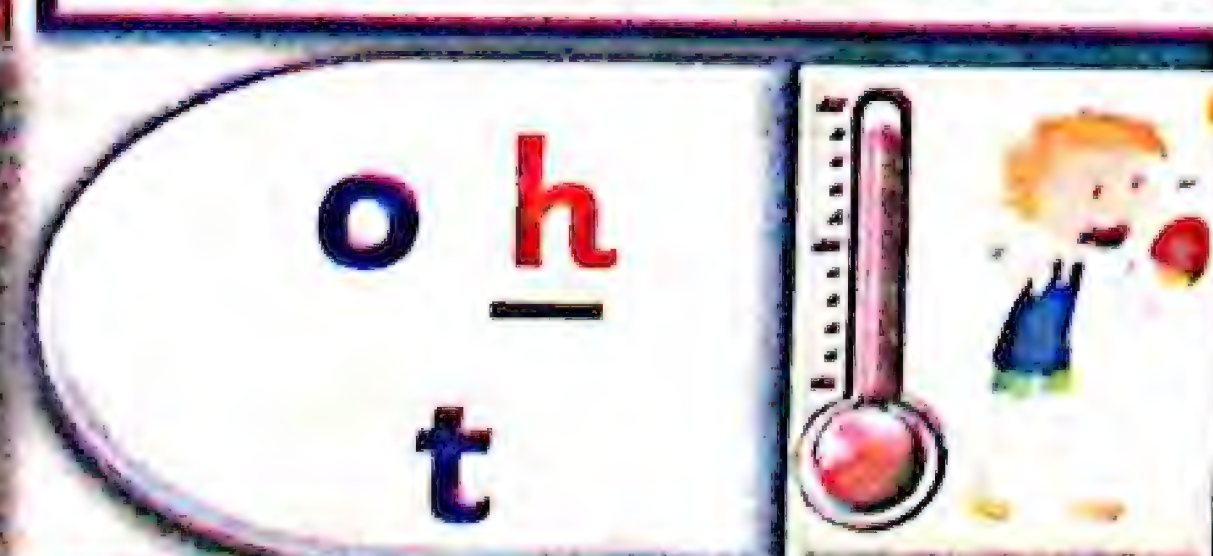
.....



.....



.....



.....

3 Choose the correct answer. (SB)

- 1) (Happy - Healthy - Hungry) food puts Fares in a good mood.
- 2) I've got a (book - cook - look) about the moon.
- 3) Do you (look - cook - know) what the largest organ in our body is?
- 4) The top (food - layer - moon) of the skin is strong.
- 5) We can (feel - get - keep) hot and cold things at the middle layer.
- 6) The sun can (attach - keep - damage) our skin.
- 7) It's important to wear (sunglasses - sunscreen - sunburn) to protect our skin.
- 8) Our skin keeps us (fat - cool - hot) in hot weather.



## Body matters

- 9) We have got (**blood vessels** - **water** - **lungs**) in the middle layer of skin.  
10) We can get (**sunscreen** - **sunburn** - **layer**) from the sun.

### 4 Read and match.

- |                                 |                                   |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1) Our skin is                  | a) Yes, I do.                     |
| 2) Water can't get through      | b) has got blood vessels.         |
| 3) Do you wear sunscreen?       | c) the largest organ in our body. |
| 4) The middle layer of the skin | d) the top layer of the skin.     |
| 1- (       )                    | 2- (       )                      |
| 3- (       )                    | 4- (       )                      |

### 5 Re-arrange the following word(s) to make correct sentences.

1) got - the - about - **I've** - moon - a book - .

2) wear - **Do** - sunscreen - you - ?

3) get - can - from - **We** - the sun - sunburn - .

### 6 Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB P. 23)

Our skin is the largest organ in our body, and it's very important. It protects us from the sun, as well as from dirt and germs. It keeps you cool in hot weather, and warm in cold weather. We need to look after our skin to keep it healthy.

#### A) Choose the correct answer.

- 1) Your skin keeps you (**cold** - **hot** - **cool**) in hot weather.  
2) We need to (**damage** - **look after** - **attach**) our skin.

#### B) Answer the following questions.

3) What is the largest organ in our body?

4) What does our skin protect us from?



## Unit (2)

**7** Look and write a sentence under each picture.



wear - sunscreen



healthy - food

**8** Fill in the spaces with: (SB)

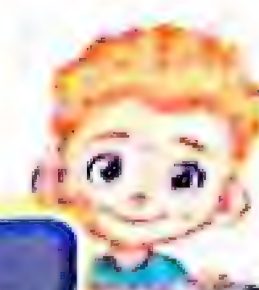
Water - attaches - important - layers

- 1) Our skin has got lots of .....
- 2) It's ..... to wear sunscreen.
- 3) ..... can't get through our top layer of skin.
- 4) The bottom layer of skin ..... your skin to your bones and muscles.

**9** Copy the following sentence.



We need to keep our skin healthy.





## Part (4) P. (24 - 27)



teeth

أسنان



mouth

فم



tongue

لسان



jaw

فك



stomach

معدة



chew

يمضغ



liquid

سائل

## Vocabulary:

digestion	الهضم	saliva	اللعاب	human	إنسان / بشري
energy	طاقة	nutrients	المغذيات الغذائية	special	خاص
stomach acid	حمض المعدة	another	آخر، أخرى		

## Regular Verbs

Present	Past	P.P
swallow	بتلع	swallowed
change	بغير	changed
absorb	يمتص	absorbed
chew	يمضغ	chewed
push	يدفع	pushed

## Irregular Verbs

Present	Past	P.P
break	يكسر	broke
make	يصنع	made
put	يضع	put

## Phrases & Prepositions:

It's important to ....	من المهم أن .....	have to	يجب أن
push down	يدفع لأسفل	break down	يتفكك / يهضم
get rid of	يتخلص من	(is) called	يسمى



## Unit (2)

### Listen & Read: (SB P. 24)

We know it's important to eat healthy food. But do you know what happens to food after you eat it? When we swallow food, it goes to our stomach. We get energy and nutrients from the food we eat. But our bodies have to change the food so it can use it. It has to break down the food before it can absorb it. We chew food in our mouths, using our teeth, tongue and jaw. We need saliva to help us do this. This is a liquid made in our mouth. Then we swallow the food. Muscles help to push it down to our stomach. When the food is in our stomach, another special liquid called "stomach acid" breaks down the food. This is called digestion. Now the body can absorb the nutrients it needs from the food, and get rid of the things it doesn't need.



## Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).



st\_m\_ch



to\_g\_e

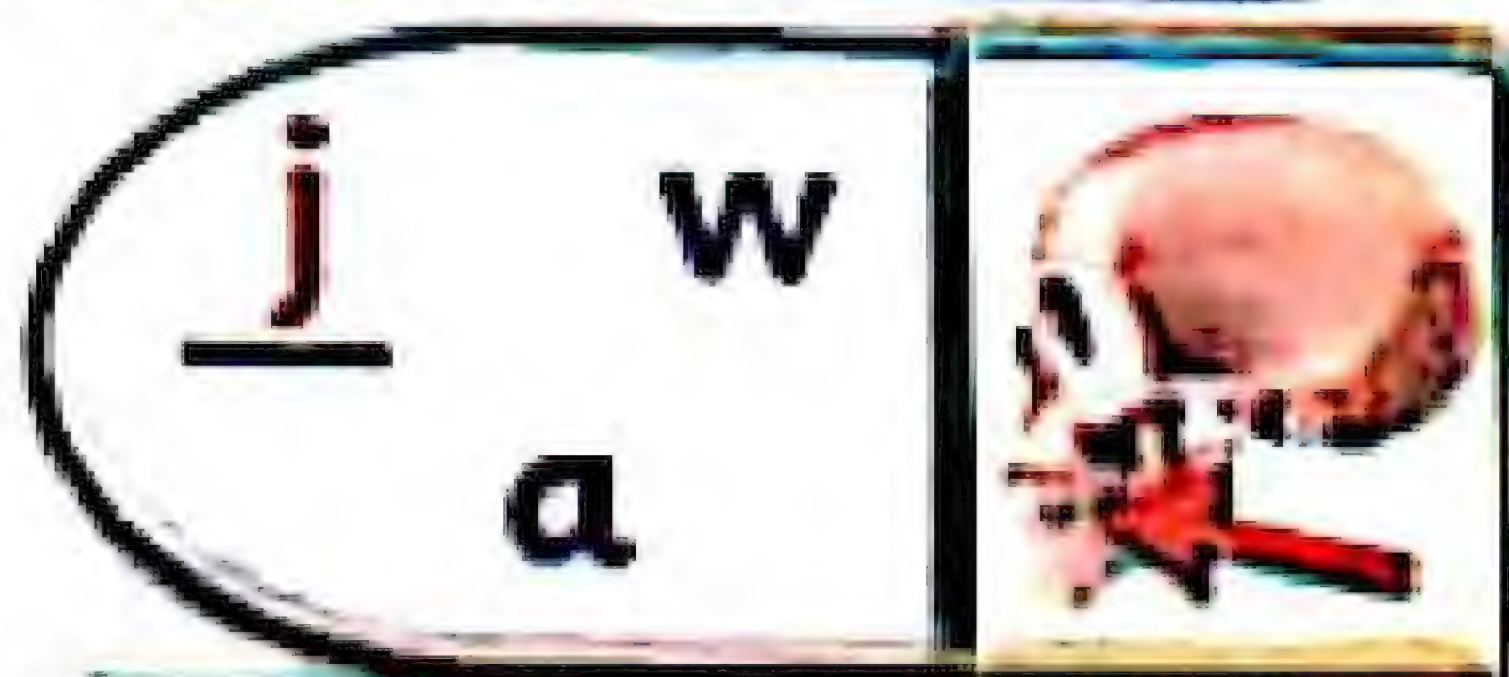


t\_e\_h



m\_u\_h

2 Make a word.



j w  
a



t t e  
h e



g u t  
o e n



## Body matters

c e  
w h



l q i u  
d i



moa s  
t h c



### 3 Choose the correct answer. (SB)

- 1) First, we put food in our (stomach - mouth - teeth).
- 2) We make food smaller with our (saliva - tongue - teeth).
- 3) We (swallow - chew - absorb) food with our teeth, tongue and jaw.
- 4) We have a liquid called (tongue - stomach - saliva) in our mouth to help us chew food.
- 5) When our food is smaller, we can (swallow - absorb - chew) it.
- 6) When we eat, food goes to our (teeth - stomach - feet).
- 7) In the stomach, our body breaks (up - out - down) the food.
- 8) The body can (drink - swallow - absorb) the nutrients we need.

### 4 Read and match.

- |   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| 1) We make food smaller with our          | a) It's a gas.     |
| 2) We have a liquid in our mouth called   | b) To the stomach. |
| 3) What is oxygen?                        | c) teeth.          |
| 4) Where does food go when we swallow it? | d) saliva.         |
| 1- (            )                         | 2- (            )  |
| 3- (            )                         | 4- (            )  |

### 5 Re-arrange the following word(s) to make correct sentences.

- 1) chew - with - We - food - teeth - our - .
- 2) healthy - important - It's - eat - food - to - .
- 3) energy - the - We - get - from - food - .



## Unit (2)

6 Look and write a sentence under each picture.



important - healthy



chew - food

7 Fill in the spaces with:

mouth - gets - swallow - stomach

- 1) When we \_\_\_\_\_ food, it goes to our stomach.
- 2) We chew food in our \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) The \_\_\_\_\_ acid breaks down the food.
- 4) The body \_\_\_\_\_ rid of the things it doesn't need.

8 Complete the following dialogue with.

No - Why - strong - water

- Fares : Can (1) \_\_\_\_\_ get through our top layer of skin?
- Hany : (2) \_\_\_\_\_, it can't.
- Fares : (3) \_\_\_\_\_?
- Hany : Because it is (4) \_\_\_\_\_.

9 Copy the following sentence.

We get energy from food that we eat.





## Test Based on Unit (2)

1 Write the missing letter(s).



h \_ a \_ t



sk \_ le \_ on



l \_ n \_ s



m \_ sc \_ e

2 Make a word.

b n  
o e



e k  
e n



s u l  
k l



3 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) (Am - Is - Are) he going to ride a horse?
- 2) Our (teeth - lungs - skeleton) is all the bones that keep us strong.
- 3) I'm going to (wear - wears - wearing) a helmet.
- 4) Our (bones - skin - heart) has got lots of layers.
- 5) We are (go - goes - going) to have chicken for lunch.

4 Read and match.

- 1) oxygen
- 2) blood vessels
- 3) be calm
- 4) stay up late

- a) not going to bed at the right time
- b) a gas which all living organisms need
- c) veins and arteries
- d) relaxed, not angry

1- ( )      2- ( )      3- ( )      4- ( )



## Unit (2)

### 5 Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB P. 24)

We know it's important to eat healthy food. But do you know what happens to food after you eat it? When we swallow food, it goes to our stomach. We get energy and nutrients from the food we eat. But our bodies have to change the food so it can use it. It has to break down the food before it can absorb it. We chew food in our mouths, using our teeth, tongue and jaw. We need saliva to help us do this. This is a liquid made in our mouth. Then we swallow the food. Muscles help to push it down to our stomach. When the food is in our stomach, another special liquid called "stomach acid" breaks down the food. This is called digestion. Now the body can absorb the nutrients it needs from the food, and get rid of the things it doesn't need.

#### A) Choose the correct answer.

- 1) It's important to eat (**bad** - unhealthy - healthy) food.
- 2) We chew food in our (**mouth** - saliva - stomach).

#### B) Answer the following questions.

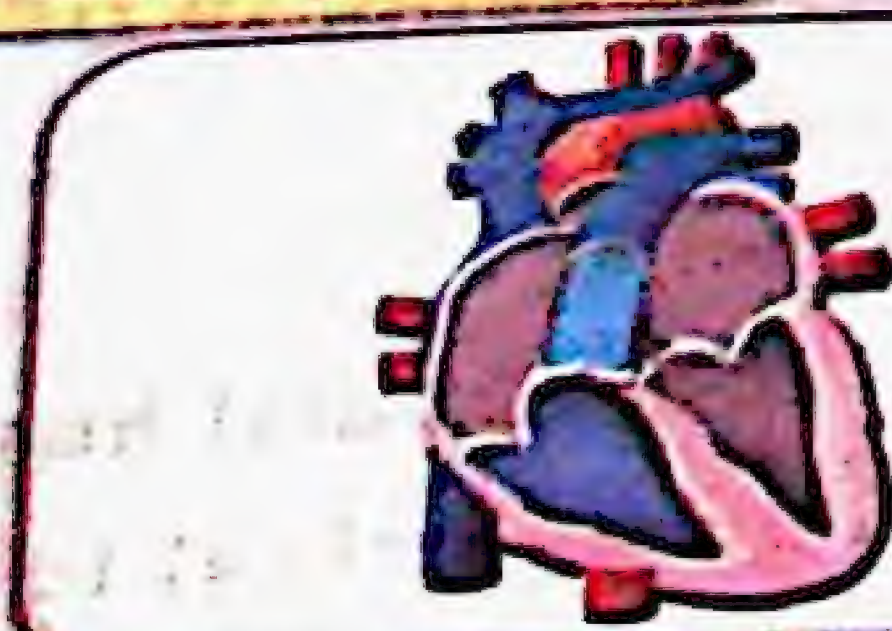
3) Where does food go when we swallow it?

4) What do we get from the food we eat?

### 6 Look and write a sentence under each picture.



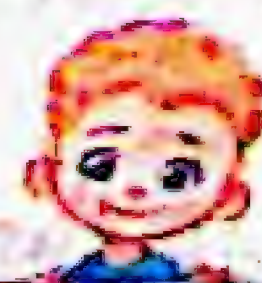
going - a horse



heart - important

### 7 Copy the following sentence.

I keep my body strong.







## Scope and Sequence:

## المحتوى والتسلسل

Vocabulary	المفردات اللغوية	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>A healthy diet plate:</b> carbohydrate, dairy, fat, fiber, minerals, protein, sugar, vitamins</li> <li>- <b>Food packaging:</b> calories, enough, percent, serving, sodium, too much</li> </ul>
Language	اللغة	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- You <b>should eat</b> a healthy lunch every day.</li> <li>- You <b>shouldn't eat</b> cookies every day.</li> </ul>
Reading	قراءة	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A leaflet about water; a text about preserving food; a text about sugar</li> </ul>
Phonics	الصوتيات	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>-tion ending:</b> nutrition, digestion</li> </ul>
Life skills	المهارات الحياتية	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Decision making:</b> making healthy choices</li> </ul>
Values	القيم	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Independence</li> </ul>
Issues and challenges	القضايا والتحديات	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Therapeutic health:</b> a healthy diet for a healthy mind</li> </ul>
Integrated cross-curriculum topics	التكامل عبر موضوعات المنهج	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Science:</b> water and why we need it</li> <li>- <b>Math :</b> decimal points; measuring ingredients</li> </ul>



# Nutrients العناصر الغذائية



**vitamins**  
فيتامينات



**carbohydrates**  
كربوهيدرات



**fats**  
دهون



**fiber**  
الياف



**minerals**  
معادن



**protein**  
بروتين



**sugar**  
سكريات

# Foods أطعمة

delicious



**delicious**  
لذيذ



**fruit**  
فاكهة



**vegetables**  
خضراوات



**dairy**  
منتجات الالبان



## Vocabulary:

plate	طبق	butter	زبدة	things	أشياء
lots of	كثير من	such as	مثل	diet	نظام غذائي
different	مختلف	soda	مشروبات غازية	bread	خبز
well	جدا	cookies	عجك	cereal	حبوب غذائية
way	طريقة / وسيلة	kind	نوع	oil	زيت
also	أيضا	including	يشمل	olive oil	زيت زيتون
pasta	مكرونة	country	دولة	many	كثير
section	جزء	spread	طعام دهنى	candies	حلاوى

## Regular Verbs

Present	Past	P.P
remember يتذكر	remembered	remembered
contain يحتوي على	contained	contained
want يريد	wanted	wanted
exercise يمارس	exercised	exercised

## Irregular Verbs

Present	Past	P.P
think يفكر	thought	thought
give يعطي	gave	given
sleep ينام	slept	slept

## Phrases & Prepositions:

think about يفكر في	good for مفيد لـ
a day يوميا	find out يتكشف
do a race يتسابق	

## Look, listen and read: (SB P. 28)

I always have fruit at breakfast - an apple or a banana. There are lots of vitamins in fruit, and there is fiber, too.

Do you like fruit, Hany?

أتناول دائما فاكهة كالتفاح والموز في وجبة الإفطار، فيها الكثير من الفيتامينات والألياف أيضا، فهي تحب الماشية يا هاني؟

Vitamins are nutrients in some foods. They're good for all parts of your body, and they make you strong! Mom says we should eat lots of fruit to get the vitamins we need.

الفيتامينات هي عناصر غذائية موجودة في بعض الأطعمة، وهي مفيدة لأعضاء جسمك لأنها تجعلك قويا وتناول لذيذا. يجب علينا تناول الكثير من الفاكهة للحصول على الفيتامينات التي نحتاجها.

Yes, I do, but what are vitamins? Why do we need them?

نعم، ولكن ما هي الفيتامينات؟ ولماذا نحتاجها؟

That's good, because fruit is delicious! Are there vitamins in eggs?

هذا جيد، لأن الفاكهة لذيذة! هل توجد فيتامينات في البيض؟

Yes, there are.

نعم يوجد.



## Unit (3)

### Reading: (SB P. 29)

It's important to get a **balance** of the right kinds of food. Our bodies need lots of different **nutrients**, including **vitamins** and **minerals**, to work well and be healthy. This healthy eating plate is a good way to think about what we need.

1 We should try to eat 5-7 pieces of **fruit and vegetables** a day. There are lots of vitamins in fruit, such as Vitamin C. There is also **fiber**. Fiber is very important in a healthy diet.

3 We need **protein** to help us grow and to make our bodies strong. There's protein in meat, fish and eggs.

4 There is protein in **dairy** foods such as milk and cheese too. Dairy foods also give us vitamins and a mineral called **calcium**. Calcium is good for our bones, heart and muscles.



2 **Carbohydrates** give us energy. We can get these in bread, pasta, rice and cereal.

5 We need some **fat** too, because they help us absorb some important vitamins. There are healthy fats in some oils and spreads such as olive oil and butter.

Many foods such as cakes, biscuits and soda contain sugar. We shouldn't eat or drink a lot of **sugar**!

### Tip!

We need different vitamins for different things. Vitamin C is good for our skin and it makes us strong. Can you find out what Vitamin A, B and D are good for?



# Language Focus

## should

### Form:

Subject + should + inf. المصدر .....

EX. - You **should** eat healthy lunch every day, (SB)

### Usage:

(should + inf.) is used to give advice.

EX. - He **should** eat healthy food, (SB)

### Negative:

Subject + should not (shouldn't) + inf. ....

EX. - You **shouldn't** eat cookies every day, (SB)

### Question: (Yes / No questions)

Should + subject + inf. .... ?

EX. - **Should** he eat some food with carbohydrates? (SB)

😊 Yes, he should.

😞 No, he shouldn't.

## Practice

Choose the correct answer.

- 1) Hana (should - don't - shouldn't) eat candies every day. (SB)
- 2) (Do - Should - Is) he eat cakes every day? (WB)
- 3) Hany (don't - shouldn't - should) eat fruit every day. (SB)
- 4) Hana (should - isn't - shouldn't) drink soda every day. (SB)
- 5) Should she (skip - skipped - skipping) breakfast? (WB)



# Unit (3)

## Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).



carb\_h\_drate



vit\_m\_ns



prot\_\_ns



f\_ts



f\_b\_r



s\_g\_r



m\_n\_rals



d\_\_ry

2 Make a word.

r i f  
t u



e t b e v  
e l a g s



e i s d c  
i u l o



b l a c  
n e a



u r n t i  
e t s n



l e a  
p t





## 3 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) There are (vitamins - proteins - oil) and fiber in fruit and vegetables. (WB)
- 2) (Carbohydrates - Minerals - Fibers) give us energy. (WB)
- 3) (Sugar - Protein - Fats) helps our bodies grow. (WB)
- 4) Dairy foods have a (mineral - vitamin - protein) called calcium. (WB)
- 5) Calcium is good for our (eyes - bones - head), heart and muscles. (WB)
- 6) We need healthy fat in some (oils - minerals - candies) to get our vitamins. (WB)
- 7) There are healthy (minerals - fats - fiber) in some oils and spreads. (SB)
- 8) We can find (vitamins - carbohydrates - minerals) in bread, pasta, rice and cereal. (SB)
- 9) There are lots of (carbohydrates - fats - vitamins) in fruit. (SB)
- 10) We shouldn't eat or drink a lot of (vitamins - proteins - sugar). (SB)

## 4 Read and match. (WB P. 26)

- |   |                                      |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1) What does Hana have for breakfast?     | a) They are nutrients in some foods. |
| 2) Are there vitamins and fiber in fruit? | b) Yes, he does.                     |
| 3) Does Hany like fruit?                  | c) They make you strong.             |
| 4) What are vitamins?                     | d) She always has fruit.             |
| 5) Why do we need vitamins?               | d) Yes, there are.                   |
- 1- ( )      2- ( )      3- ( )      4- ( )      5- ( )

## 5 Re-arrange the following sentences.

- 1) every - You - eat - day - shouldn't - cookies - . (SB)
- 2) cakes - Should - candies - he - and - eat - of - lots - ? (SB)
- 3) nutrients - Our - of - need - bodies - lots - . (SB)

## 6 Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB)

Younis is an athlete. He wants to have a healthy diet. He lives in a hot country and he does a lot of exercise. He's going to do a race tomorrow, so he needs lots of energy.



# Unit (3)

## A) Choose the correct answer.

- 1) Younis is an (engineer - athlete - actor).
- 2) Younis lives in a (cold - hot - dirty) country.

## B) Answer the following questions.

- 3) What kind of diet does Younis want to have?  
.....
- 5) Why does Younis need lots of energy?  
.....

## 7 Look and write a sentence under each picture. (SB)



eat / every day



shouldn't / candies

## 8 Fill in the spaces with:

should - shouldn't - nutrients - sugar

- 1) She ..... eat candies every day. (SB)
- 2) He ..... drink water when he exercises. (SB)
- 3) Cakes, biscuits and soda contain ..... (SB)
- 4) Vitamins are ..... in some foods. (SB)

## 9 Copy the following sentence.

We should eat fruit every day.





What's on your plate?

## Part (2) P. (31 - 33)



cake

كعكة التورتة



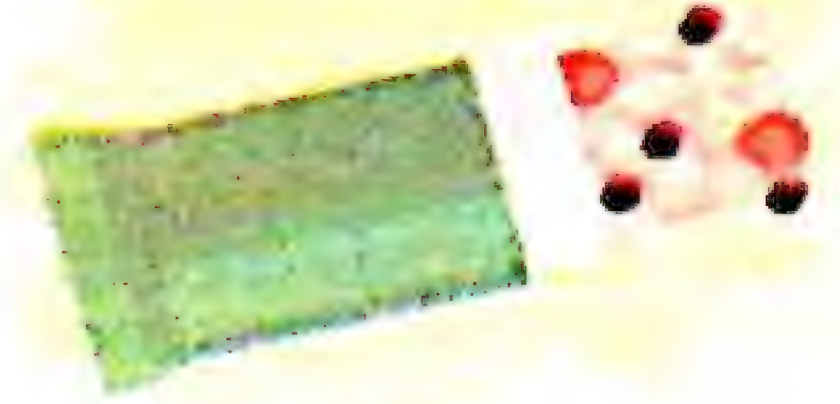
cereal bar

قطعة من الحبوب الغذائية



chocolate brownie

كعكة شوكولاتة



dried fruit bar

قطعة من الفاكهة المجففة

## Definitions: (SB P. 31)

Word	Definition	
hydrated	when your body gets enough water	مشبع بالماء
dehydrated	when your body doesn't get enough water	جاف
joints	the parts of your body that move	المفاصل
toxins	things that you don't want in your body; They can make you ill.	السموم
temperature	how hot or cold you feel	درجة الحرارة
sweat	a liquid that comes out of your skin when you are hot	العرق

## Vocabulary:

humans	البشر	serving	مقدار الطعام	ill	مريض
soil	تربة	calories	سعرات حرارية	right	مناسب
health	صحة	sodium	الصوديوم	snack	وجبة خفيفة
amount	مقدار	enough	كاف	natural	طبيعي
better	أفضل / أحسن	fruit juice	عصير فواكهة	gram	جرام
salt	ملح	too much	كثير جدًا	sweet	حلو / حلوى
difficult	صعب	packaging	تعبئة (علبة)	root	جذر
children	الأطفال	percent	في المائة (%)	plant	نبات
most of	معظم	size	حجم / مقدار	litre	لتر
a drink	مشروب	unhealthy	غير صحي	pure	نقي
choice	اختيار				



## Unit (3)

### Phrases & Prepositions:

break down into	يتحول إلى	come out of	يخرج من
make up of	يتكون من	for example	على سبيل المثال
get dehydrated	يجف	get a headache	صاب بالصداع

### Regular Verbs

Present		Past	P.P
decide	يقرر	decided	decided
mix	يخلط	mixed	mixed
measure	يقيس	measured	measured
taste	يتذوق	tasted	tasted

### Irregular Verbs

Present		Past	P.P
mean	يعني / يقصد	meant	meant
lose	يفقد / يخسر	lost	lost
come	يأتي	came	come
see	يرى	saw	seen
choose	يختار	chose	chosen

### Read and learn: (SB P. 33)

Which snack is your favorite?  
أي الوجبات الخفيفة تفضل؟


I like cereal bars.  
أنا أحب قطع الحبوب الغذائية.

So do I! But I like fruit bars too.  
وأنا أيضاً، ولكنني أحب قطع الفاكهة المجففة أيضاً.




## Reading: (SB P. 31)

# Why do we need water?



All living things need water. Animals and humans drink water. Plants get it from the soil in their roots.



We all know water is good for us, but do you know how important it is for our health? Our blood is about 82% water. Blood carries oxygen and nutrients around the body. We eat food, and it breaks down into nutrients in our stomach. Water helps with this, and it also helps carry the nutrients around the body in our blood vessels.

Our brains are made up of about 75% water. If you drink



enough water, your brain works better. If you don't drink enough water, you get dehydrated. You feel tired and you don't have a lot of energy. You can get a headache or find it difficult to drink. When you are hydrated, it means you are getting enough water. It's good for your joints, your bones and your body temperature.



Water also helps your body to get rid of toxins from your body, and helps the other organs in your body to work well. Children should drink about 1.5 litres of water every day. Most of this should be pure water, but we can also get water from other drinks such as milk, tea and fruit juices, and fruits and vegetables. We should drink more water in hot weather because we lose water when we sweat.



# Reading: (SB P. 32)

We can look at food packaging to find out what is in our food. This helps us decide if it is healthy or unhealthy. For example, if you see that there are lots of calories and not a lot of vitamins, we can decide to make a different choice.

**serving** how much you eat at one time  
**calories** the amount of energy in food  
**sodium** this is a mineral; we need enough of it, but we shouldn't have too much. The salt we get in food is sodium mixed with other things. We shouldn't eat food with too much salt in.

**enough** the right amount  
**too much** more than we need  
**percent** When we see something like 50%, it means that this food gives us 50%, or half, of the amount of that vitamin or mineral that our bodies need every day.



## Tip!

There is sugar in fruit, so it tastes sweet. Natural sugar in fruit is better for you than sugar in cakes and candies.

Serving size	30 grams
Energy	115 calories
Fat	0.4 grams
Carbohydrate	26 grams
Sugar	2.4 grams
Sodium	0.3 grams
Fiber	0.6 grams
Protein	2.1 grams
Vitamin C	50% (percent)
Vitamin D	50% (percent)



# Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).



c\_k\_



cer\_al b\_r



choc\_la\_e



sw\_\_t



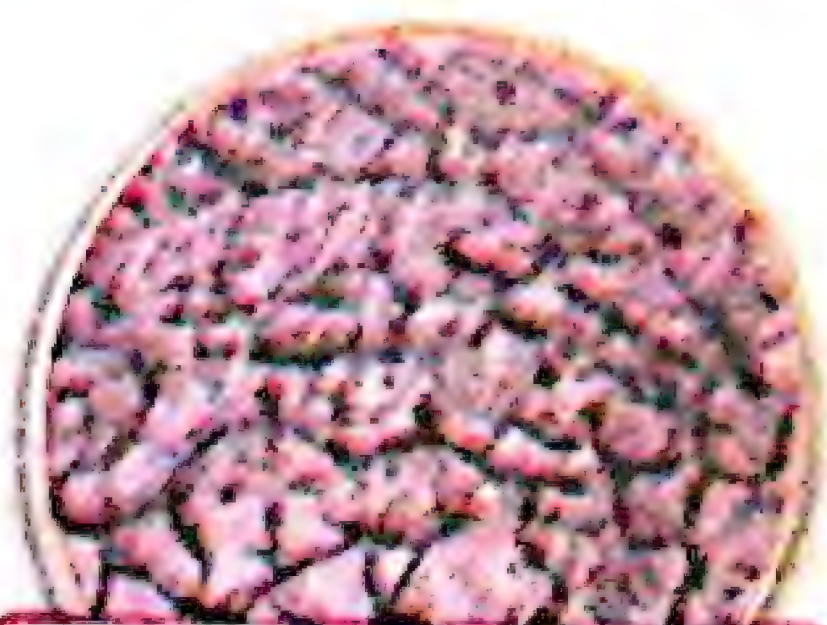
temp\_rat\_re



p\_rc\_nt



j\_\_nts



deh\_dr\_ted

2 Make a word.

o i t  
x n

.....

a e  
c k

.....

r i d e d  
r t i f u

.....

l e e c r  
a r b a

.....

h c o l t  
o a e c

.....

e w t  
s a

.....



## Unit (3)

### 3 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) If you don't drink enough water, you get (hydrated - dehydrated - temperature). (SB)
- 2) When you are (dehydrated - hydrated - sweat), it means you are getting enough water. (SB)
- 3) Water also helps your body get rid of (joints - toxins - sweat). (SB)
- 4) We lose water when we (sweet - sweat - joint). (SB)
- 5) Water is good for your body (temperature - toxins - bar). (SB)
- 6) I like (hydrated - dehydrated - dried) fruit bars. (SB)
- 7) I like chocolate (brown - brownie - calories). (SB)
- 8) I like cereal (bars - cakes - calories). (SB)
- 9) (Sweet - Sweat - Meat) is a liquid that comes out of your skin when you are hot. (SB)
- 10) (Joints - Toxins - Fruits) are things you don't want in your body; they can make you ill. (SB)

### 4 Read and match.

- 1) hydrated
- 2) dehydrated
- 3) temperature
- 4) joints

- a) the parts of your body that move
- b) when your body gets enough water
- c) when your body doesn't get enough water
- d) how hot or cold you feel

1- ( )      2- ( )      3- ( )      4- ( )

### 5 Re-arrange the following word(s) to make correct sentences.

- 1) favourite - snack - Which - your - is - ? (SB)
- 2) bars - I - cereal - like - . (SB)
- 3) fruit - dried - I - bar - like - . (SB)





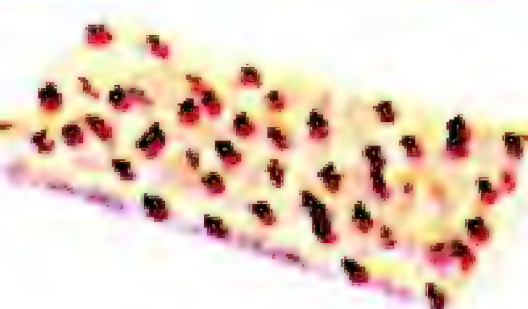
## What's on your plate?

6 Read the following food packagings then answer the questions.



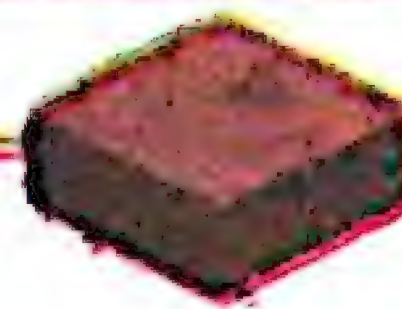
Energy 128 calories  
Fat 3 grams  
Sugar 8 grams  
Salt 0.2 grams

cake



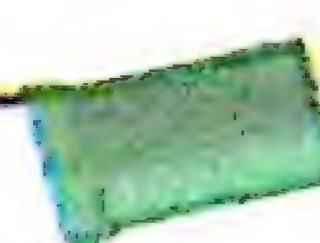
Energy 143 calories  
Fat 6 grams  
Sugar 11 grams  
Salt 0.1 grams

cereal bar



Energy 310 calories  
Fat 21 grams  
Sugar 23 grams  
Salt 0.2 grams

chocolate  
brownie



Energy 68 calories  
Fat 1.2 grams  
Sugar 7 grams  
Salt 0.1 grams

dried fruit bar

A) Choose the correct answer.

- 1 The (cake - cereal bar - chocolate brownie) has the most sugar.  
2 The dried fruit bar has (68 - 1.2 - 7) calories.

B) Answer the following questions

- 1 Which snack has the most fat? .....  
2 Which snack has the most salt? .....

7 Look and write a sentence under each picture. (SB)



cake - sugar



like - chocolate brownie

8 Fill in the spaces with:

Sodium - fruit - Enough - Calories - measure

- 1 ..... is the amount of energy in food. (WB)  
2 We get a lot of Vitamin C in ..... (SB)  
3 We ..... energy in calories. (SB)  
4 ..... is the right amount. (SB)  
5 ..... is a mineral we need. (WB)



# Unit (3)

## Part (3) P. (34 - 35)

### Phonics



**nutrition**  
عنصر غذائي



**digestion**  
الهضم



**fiction**  
حكاية / رواية



**pollution**  
التلوث



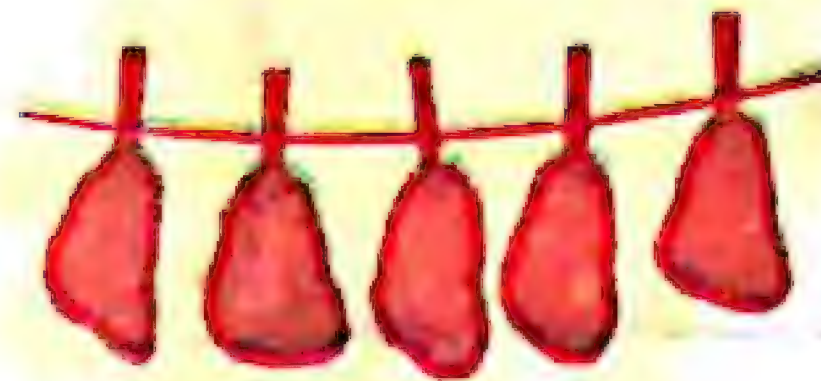
**fire station**  
محطة إطفاء



**fire**  
نار



**salt**  
ملح



**drying**  
التجفيف



**container**  
وعاء / حاوية



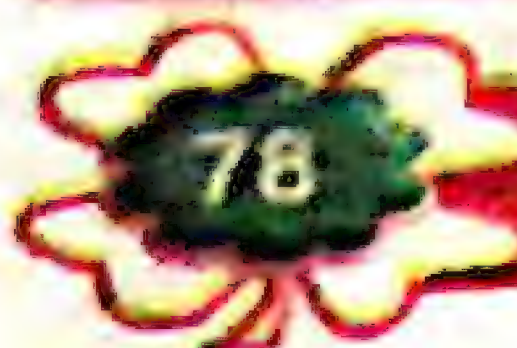
**zeer pot**  
زير (وعاء من الفخار)



**can**  
علبة معدنية



**jar**  
برطمان





## Vocabulary:

still	ما زال	smoked fish	سمك مدخن	people	الناس
fresh	طازج	electricity	كهرباء	cool	بارد
properly	بشكل صحيح	smoked meat	لحم مدخن	sweet	حلو
freezer	فريزر / مجمد	long time ago	منذ زمن طويل	safe	آمن
inside	بالداخل	air	الهواء	fridge	ثلاجة
ceramic pot	إناء خزفي	fig	تين	mango	مانجو
grapes	عنب				

## Regular Verbs:

Present	Past	P.P
preserve يحفظ	preserved	preserved
store يخزن	stored	stored
use يستخدم	used	used
heat يسخن	heated	heated
add يضيف	added	added

Present	Past	P.P
dry يجفف	dried	dried
invent يخترع	invented	invented
stay يقيم	stayed	stayed
close يغلق	closed	closed
last يستمر	lasted	lasted

## Irregular Verbs:

Present	Past	P.P
keep يحافظ على	kept	kept
go يذهب	went	gone
make يصنع	made	made

Present	Past	P.P
put يضع	put	put
take يأخذ	took	taken

## Phrases & Prepositions:

all over the world	في كل أنحاء العالم	take .... away	يتخلص من
thousands of years ago	منذ آلاف السنين	make us sick	يمرضنا
get into	يدخل	go bad	يفسد
take out	يخرج	stay cool	يظل باردًا
last for years	يستمر لسنوات		



## Reading: (SB P. 35)

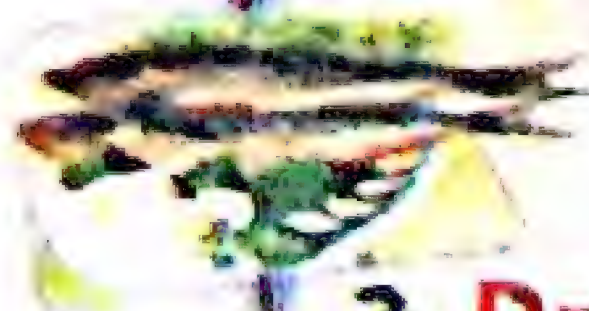
It's important to eat the right food, but it's also important to look after food to keep it fresh and safe.

We need to preserve and store food. If we don't store food properly, it can go bad, and this makes us sick. Now, we can use fridges and freezers to store food. These need electricity to work. How can we preserve food if we don't have electricity? And how did people preserve food in the past?

**1- Fire** This heats food like smoked meat and fish a long time ago, and we still do it now.



**2- Salt** We can add salt to food to preserve it. It takes out the water. People use this all over the world for meat and fish.



**3- Drying** We can dry fruit in the sun. Dried apples, figs, grapes, banana and mango are all delicious. When we dry fruit, it takes out the water and keeps the nutrients. The fruit is sweet and delicious, and it's healthy because we don't add sugar.



**4- Containers** There are different ways of storing food in containers.

**5- Zeer pots** Thousands of years ago, people invented zeer pots to keep food fresh. The food is inside one ceramic pot. This pot is put inside a bigger ceramic pot. You put sand between the two pots, then put water in the sand. The water takes the heat away and the food stays cool.



**6- Cans and jars** People also use cans and jars to preserve food. You put the food in a liquid with salt, and close the can. No air gets into the jar or can, and the food lasts for years.

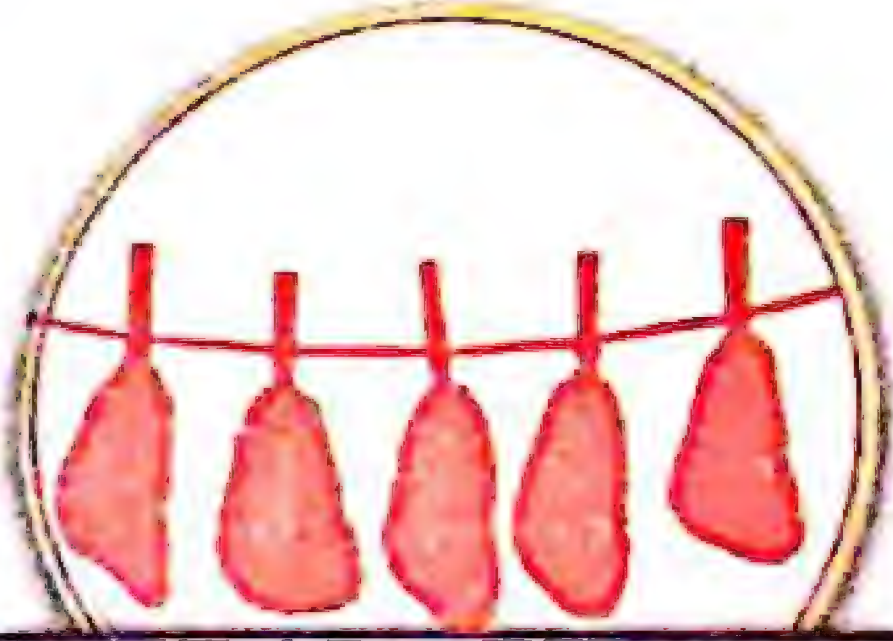




What's on your plate?

# Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).



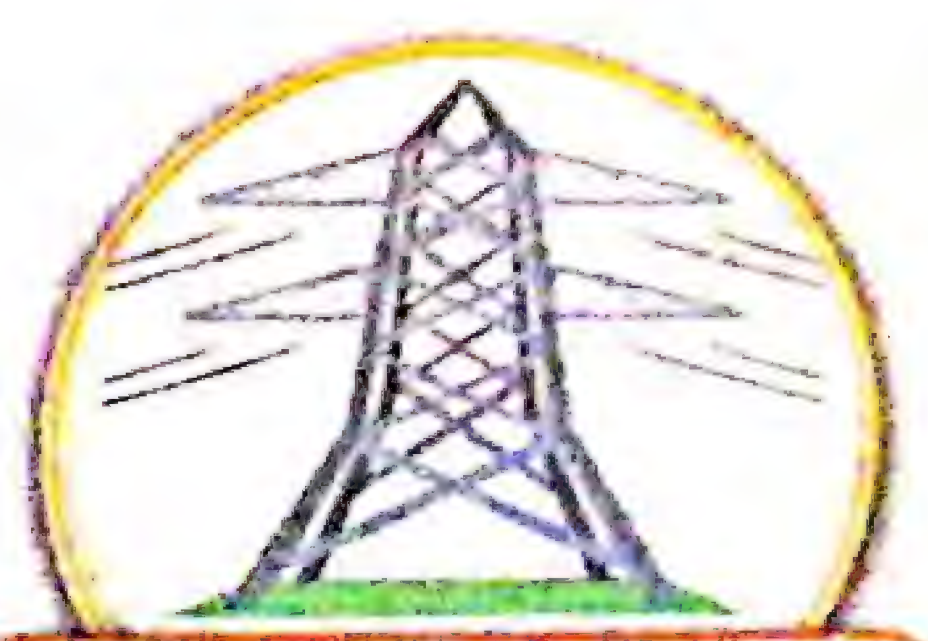
dr \_ \_ ng



s \_ lt



z \_ \_ r p \_ t



el \_ ctr \_ city



f \_ r \_



c \_ nt \_ iner



c \_ n



j \_ r

2 Make a word.

u r t n i  
n t i o



o i e t d  
g s i n



i o i f  
c t n



o u i p l  
l t o n



e i f r t t  
s a i o n



a e w  
t r





## Unit (3)

### 3 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) We need to (preserve - dry - heat) the food in the fridge. (SB)
- 2) (Drying - Fire - Electricity) heats food like smoked meat and fish. (SB)
- 3) We can add (water - salt - nutrient) to food to preserve it. (SB)
- 4) There are different ways of storing food in (electricity - fictions - containers). (SB)
- 5) Thousands of years ago, people invented (zeer pots - fridges - cans) to keep food fresh. (SB)
- 6) We can (use - dry - add) food in the sun.
- 7) People use (pollution - cans - months) to preserve food. (SB)
- 8) We can keep food in (nutrients - jars - fire). (SB)
- 9) If we don't have (water - electricity - oil), we can't keep food in the fridge. (SB)
- 10) The firemen work in the fire (fiction - pollution - station). (SB)

### 4 Read and match. (SB)

- |                                     |                               |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) Salt                             | a) need electricity to work.  |
| 2) If we don't store food properly, | b) it can go bad.             |
| 3) We need to preserve food         | c) takes out the water.       |
| 4) Fridges                          | d) to keep it fresh and safe. |
| 1- (       )                        | 2- (       )                  |
|                                     | 3- (       )                  |
|                                     | 4- (       )                  |

### 5 Re-arrange the following word(s) to make correct sentences.

- 1) food - It - important - right - to - is - eat - the - . (SB)
- 2) People - food - preserve - use - jars - cans - and - to - . (SB)
- 3) can - sun - We - fruit - dry - the - in - . (SB)

### 6 Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB P.35)

"It's important to eat the right food, but it's also important to look after food to keep it fresh and safe. We need to preserve and store food. If we don't store food properly, it can go bad, and this makes us sick. Now, we can use fridges and freezers to store food. These need electricity to work. How can



## What's on your plate?

we preserve food if we don't have electricity? And how did people preserve food in the past?"

### A) Choose the correct answer.

- 1) We can use (freezers - TVs - computers) to store food.
- 2) If we don't keep food properly, it makes us (fresh - sick - safe).

### B) Answer the following questions.

- 3) What do fridges need to work?  
.....
- 4) Why is it important to look after food?  
.....

### 7 Look and write a sentence under each picture. (SB)



use - salt



zeer pot - food

### 8 Fill in the spaces with: (SB)

salt - containers - nutrients - electricity

- 1) When we dry food, we take out the water and keep the .....
- 2) We add ..... to food to preserve it.
- 3) We can store food in .....
- 4) We need ..... to store food in fridges.

### 9 Copy the following sentence.

It's important to eat the right food.





# Unit (3)

## Part (4) P. (36 - 39)

### Vocabulary:

easy	سهل	write down	يسجل	list	قائمة
dentist	طبيب أسنان	highest	الأعلى	how much	كم المقدار
quickly	بسرعة	over a long time	على المدى البعيد	lowest	الأقل
confused	مرتبك	carefully	بحرص	teaspoon	ملعقة صغيرة
anxious	قلق (مهموم)	chocolate milk	حليب بالشوكولاتة	less	أقل
worried	قلق	plain yogurt	زبادي سادة	bad for	ضار على
at night	ليلاً	over	أكثر	bread	خبز
nuts	بندق (مكسرات)	cheese	جبنة	candies	حلويات

### Regular Verbs

Present	Past	P.P
count	يعد / يحسب	counted
affect	يؤثر	affected
enjoy	يستمتع	enjoyed

### Irregular Verbs

Present	Past	P.P
lose	يفقد	lost
write	يكتب	wrote
		written

### Read and learn:

Did you know sugar is bad for your heart?

هل تعلم أن السكر ضار بقلبك؟



Yes, I did.

نعم، أعلم.



Did you know sugar can affect your mood?

هل تعلم أن السكر يؤثر على حالتك المزاجية؟




No, I didn't.

لا، لا أعلم.




## Reading: (SB P. 36)

# Sugar




What is your favorite snack? There are lots of things we can choose from. Sometimes it's easy to take a cookie or a candy, but they have a lot of sugar in them. Why is sugar bad for us?


Sugar is bad for our teeth. Eating too much sugar damages our teeth. Do you like going to the dentist?



Sugar is bad for our heart too. It stops our arteries working as well as they should. Over a long time, this can damage our heart.



Sugar gives us energy, but it isn't a good kind. When we get energy from carbohydrates, that energy lasts a long time. When we get energy from sugar, we lose it quickly. Then our body wants more sugar.



Sugar can affect our brains. If we have too much sugar, our brains get a lot of energy quickly. This can make our brain confused. We can feel worried and anxious. Sugar can be bad for our mood.

Children shouldn't have more than **25** grams of sugar a day. **25** grams is about six teaspoons. One teaspoon has four grams of sugar.

### Tip!

There is natural sugar in fruit. This is better than sugar that is added to food such as cakes and candies.



# Unit (3)

## Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).



t \_ \_ th



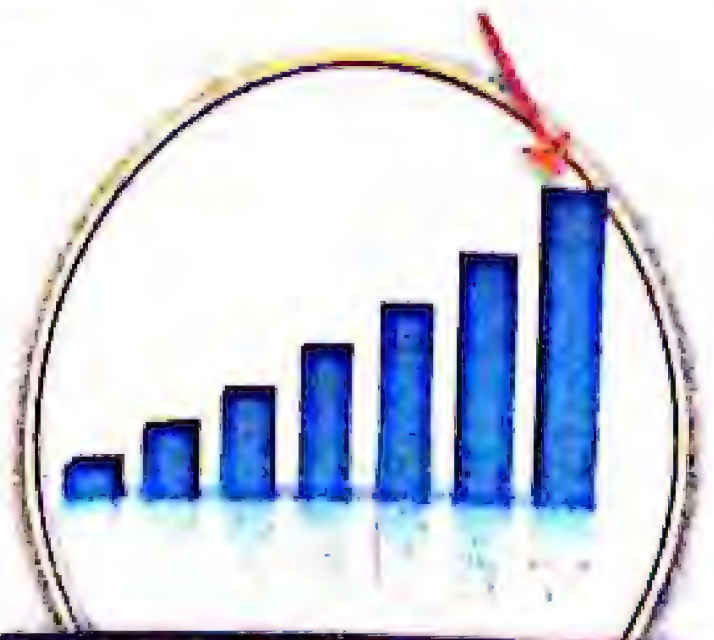
d \_ nt \_ st



y \_ g \_ rt



c \_ \_ kies



hi \_ \_ est



ch \_ c \_ late



ni \_ \_ t



l \_ w \_ st

2 Make a word.

a s e y

r t w  
i e

s o e t  
p a o n

i t  
l s

t o u y  
g r

t e i s  
d n t



## 3 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) (Milk - Sugar - Meat) is bad for our teeth. (SB)
- 2) Eating too much sugar (chooses - damages - stops) our teeth. (SB)
- 3) Sugar stops our (arteries - knees - elbows) working well. (WB)
- 4) We can feel (worried - happy - fine) and anxious. (WB)
- 5) Sugar gives us (electricity - energy - water). (SB)
- 6) Sugar can be bad for our (knees - mood - skin). (SB)
- 7) We can feel worried and (happy - anxious - well). (SB)
- 8) One (zeer pot - teaspoon - jar) has four grams of sugar. (SB)
- 9) There is a natural sugar in (candies - sweets - fruit). (SB)
- 10) Cakes and candies have (salt - electricity - sugar). (SB)

## 4 Read and match. (SB)

- |                                 |                       |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) What's your favourite snack? | a) our brain.         |
| 2) Eating too much sugar        | b) six teaspoons.     |
| 3) Sugar can affect             | c) damages our teeth. |
| 4) 25 grams is about            | d) Cookies.           |
| 1- ( )                          | 2- ( )                |
| 3- ( )                          | 4- ( )                |

## 5 Re-arrange the following word(s) to make correct sentences.

- 1) sugar - decided - eat - I - to - less - . (SB)
- 2) I - drink - milk - chocolate - don't - . (SB)
- 3) bad - Sugar - our - is - teeth - for - . (SB)

## 6 Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB P.37)

"I decided to eat less sugar. I looked carefully at the snacks I was choosing. Now I have plain yogurt, and I don't drink chocolate milk. I drink more water and I eat fruit. I still enjoy sweet snacks, like chocolate cookies, but I don't eat them every day. I have more energy, and I sleep better at night. I'm happy!"



# Unit (3)

## A) Choose the correct answer.

- 1) I have (sweet - plain - easy) yogurt.
- 2) I (enjoy - drink - decide) sweet snacks.

## B) Answer the following questions.

- 3) When do you sleep better?  
.....
- 4) What did you decide to eat?  
.....

## 7 Look and write a sentence under each picture. (SB)



sugar - energy



fruit - natural - sugar

## 8 Fill in the spaces with: (SB)

added - snacks - plain - brains

- 1) I have ..... yogurt.
- 2) Sugar is ..... to cakes and candies.
- 3) I enjoy sweet .....
- 4) Sugar can affect our .....

## 9 Complete the following dialogue. (SB)

didn't - did - sugar - mood

- Hend : Did you know ..... (1)... is bad for your heart?
- Salma : Yes, I ..... (2).....
- Hend : Did you know sugar can affect your..(3).....?
- Salma : No, I ..... (4).....



## Test Based on Unit (3)

1 Write the missing letter(s).



veg\_t\_bles



sw\_\_t



p\_rc\_nt



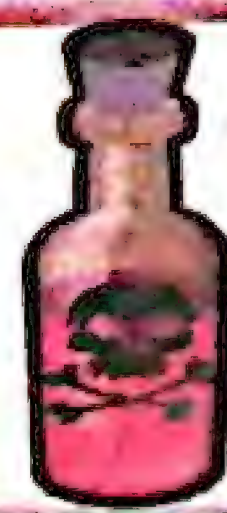
poll\_ti\_n

2 Make a word.

u g\_s r  
a



o\_t\_x  
n\_i



i\_e  
f\_r



3 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) We (should - shouldn't - does) eat fruit every day.
- 2) We (shouldn't - should - does) eat cookies every day.
- 3) Fruit is (bad - delicious - hot)!
- 4) (Fiber - Fat - Calcium) is good for our bones.
- 6) You should (eat - eats - eating) healthy lunch.

4 Read and match.

- 1) We should .....
  - 2) We shouldn't .....
  - 3) Sweat is
  - 4) Toxins are
- 1- ( )      2- ( )      3- ( )      4- ( )

- a) a liquid that comes out of your skin.
- b) things you don't want in your body.
- c) eat candies every day.
- d) drink water every day.



## Unit (3)

### 5 Read the passage then answer the questions.

"It's important to get a balance of the right kinds of food. Our bodies need lots of different nutrients, including vitamins and minerals, to work well and be healthy. This healthy eating plate is a good way to think about what we need."

#### A) Choose the correct answer.

- 1) Our bodies need different (**plates** - **section** - **nutrients**) to work well.
- 2) It is important to get a (**balance** - **temperature** - **toxin**) of the right kinds of food

#### B) Answer the following questions.

- 3) What do nutrients include?  
.....
- 4) Why do we need different nutrients?  
.....

### 6 Look and write a sentence under each picture.



should - fruit



shouldn't - soda

### 7 Copy the following sentence.

We shouldn't eat or drink a lot of sugar.





## Review (1)

### Vocabulary:

medicine	دواء	porter	شمال / حمل
surgeon	طبيب جراح	prepare	يعد / يجهز
appointment	موعد	x-ray	أشعة إكس
carer	مقدم الرعاية	receptionist	موظف الاستقبال
organize	ينظم	operation	عملية جراحية
thermometer	ترمومتر	patient	مريض
broken	مكسور	blood pressure	ضغط الدم
pump	يضخ	accident	حادث
cast	دعامة / جبيرة	wear	يرتدي
support	يدعم	strange	غريب
overnight	حتى الصباح / طوال الليل	advice	نصيحة

### Who work in a hospital?



Doctor can find out why you are sick. They know what medicine you need to take and what you need to do to get better.

Nurses can look after you. They give you the right medicine and help you get better. If you are very sick, sometimes you need an **operation**. A **surgeon** can do an operation.

A hospital has to be very clean all the time, so it is important to have **cleaners**. The **receptionist** organizes the **appointments**. They know what time you need to see the doctor.

The **patient** is the person who is sick. A **carer** looks after someone who is sick for a long time.

People sometimes need extra help to do things.

A **porter** can help you move around the hospital if you can't walk on your own. People need healthy food in hospitals, so the cooks in the **kitchens** are important, too.

They have to think about nutrition and give the patients a balanced diet.



# Test Review (1)

## Test Based on Review (1)

1 Write the missing letter(s).



m \_ dal



athl \_ t \_

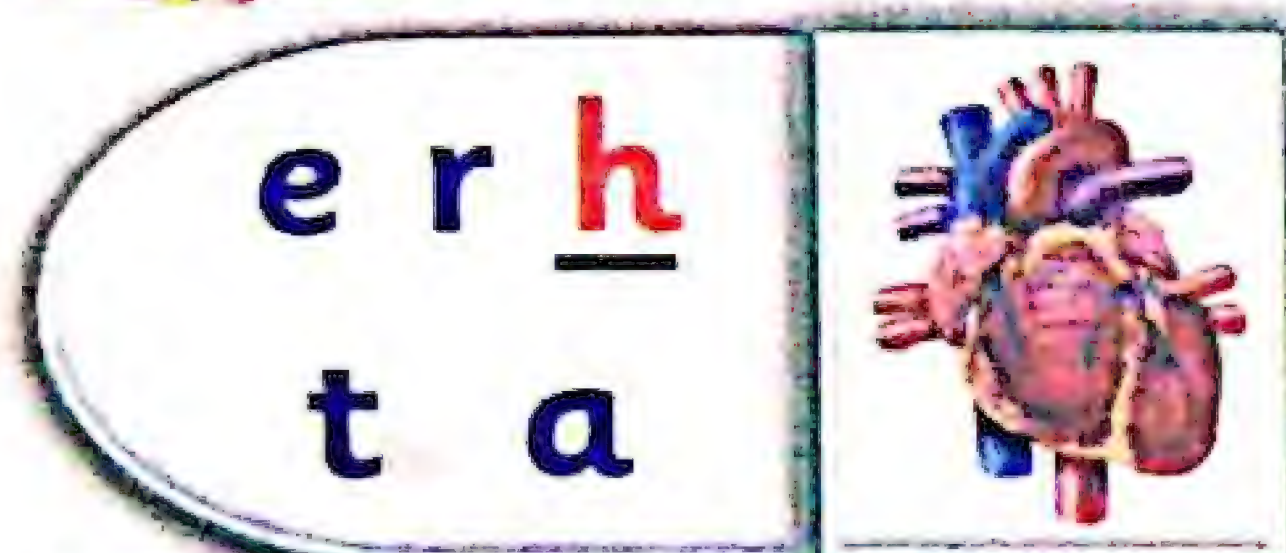


tr \_ c \_

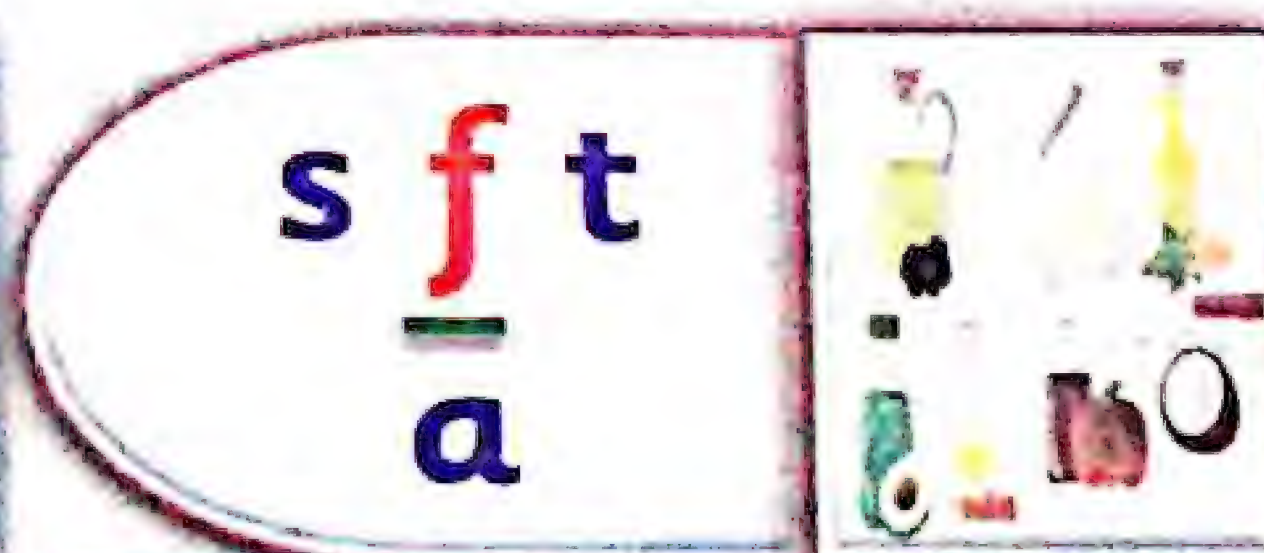


r \_ ce

2 Make a word.



.....



.....



.....

3 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) You (**should** - shouldn't - **does**) wear a helmet when you ride a bike.
- 2) You (**shouldn't** - **should** - **does**) ride your skateboard on a road.
- 3) The (**heart** - arteries - **skeleton**) moves blood around the body.
- 4) Our (**lungs** - **skull** - **tongue**) protects our brain and our eyes.
- 5) We break down food in our (**saliva** - **skin** - **stomach**).

4 Read and match. (SB P.43)

- 1) Stomach acid
  - 2) Our skin protects us from
  - 3) Blood carries
  - 4) We use muscles when we
  - a) oxygen and nutrients around the body.
  - b) chew food.
  - c) the sun, dirt and germs.
  - d) breaks down food in our stomach.
- 1- ( )      2- ( )      3- ( )      4- ( )



# Test

## 5 Read the passage then answer the questions.

"What is your favorite snack? There are lots of things we can choose from. Sometimes it's easy to take cookies or a candy, but they have a lot of sugar in them. Sugar is bad for our teeth. Eating too much sugar damages our teeth. Sugar is bad for our heart too. It stops our arteries working as well as they should. Over a long time, this can damage our heart."

### A) Choose the correct answer.

- 1) Cookies and candies are (~~snakes~~ - **snacks** - meals).
- 2) Sugar can damage the (**bones** - muscle - heart).

### B) Answer the following questions.

- 3) Why is sugar bad for our teeth?  
.....
- 4) What can sugar do with arteries?  
.....

## 6 Look and write a sentence under each picture.



should - play - outdoors



should - eat - healthy

## 7 Copy the following sentence.

You shouldn't eat candy every day.





## In the Wild



## Scope and Sequence:

## المحتوى والتسلسل

Vocabulary	المفردات اللغوية	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Animals:</b> cheetah, chimpanzee, cobra, fennec fox, macaw, sea lion, sloth, spider monkey; crayfish, goose, mole, squirrel</li> <li>- <b>Animal activity:</b> build nests, chase, dig burrows, gather, hide, hunt, live in holes, take shelter</li> <li>- <b>Habitats:</b> desert, equator, grassland, North Pole, polar, rainforests, South Pole, swamp, temperate, tropical, wetland</li> </ul>
Language	اللغة	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It <b>might</b> live in Africa.</li> <li>- It <b>might not</b> eat grass.</li> </ul>
Reading	القراءة	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A text about animal behavior; a text about rainforests; a text about changes in habitats</li> </ul>
Phonics	الصوتيات	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-mp: camp, swamp</li> <li>-nd: grassland, wetland</li> <li>-nt: hunt, tent</li> </ul>
Life skills	المهارات الحياتية	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Critical thinking:</b> comparing the pros and cons of a topic</li> </ul>
Values	القيم	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compassion</li> <li>- Participation</li> </ul>
Issues and challenges	القضايا والتحديات	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Awareness of rights and duties</li> <li>- Environmental responsibility</li> </ul>
Integrated cross-curriculum topics	التكامل عبر موضوعات المنهج	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Geography:</b> analysis of maps, different landscapes and climates</li> <li>- <b>Science:</b> reacting to change, pros and cons of human activity in landscape; natural disasters</li> </ul>



# Unit (4)

## Part (1) P. (50 - 53)



sloth

دب الكسلان



fennec fox

ثعلب الفنك



chimpanzee

شمبانزي



macaw

بيغاء ملون



spider monkey

القرد العنكبوت



sea lion

أسد البحر



cheetah

فهد



cobra

أفعى الكوبرا

## Vocabulary:

crayfish	جراد البحر	earth	تربة	colony	جماعة / مستعمرة / قطع
geese	اوز	sand	رمال	mole	حيوان الخلد (آكل الحشرات)
squirrel	سنجاب	rock	صخر	the world	العالم
owl	بومة	nest	عش	animal show	عرض الحيوانات
penguin	طائر البطريق	under	تحت	near	قريب من
burrow	جحر	river	نهر	grass	حشائش / عشب
slowly	ببطء	Africa	قارة أفريقيا	leaves	أوراق الشجر
natural	طبيعي	blue whale	الحوت الأزرق	stick	عصا
safely	بأمان	hole	حفرة	turtle	سلحفاة مائية

## Regular Verbs

Present	Past	P.P
live يعيش	lived	lived
hunt يصطاد	hunted	hunted
chase يطارد	chased	chased
gather يجمع	gathered	gathered

## Irregular Verbs

Present	Past	P.P
build يبني	built	built
swim يسبح	swam	swum
hide يختبئ	hid	hidden
dig يحفر	dug	dug



## Phrases & Prepositions:

close to	قريب من	in the ground	في الأرض
dig a burrow	يحفر (جحرًا)	come out	يخرج
take shelter	يتخذ مأوى	in the day time	نهارًا / في وقت النهار
That's a great idea.	إنها فكرة جيدة.	in a large group	في مجموعة كبيرة
It's difficult to .....	من الصعب أن.....	gather in	يتجمع في
able to	قادر على	welcome to	مرحبًا بك في

## Read and learn. (WB P. 47 - 48)

A cheetah is the fastest animal in the world.

A sloth moves very slowly.

A macaw is a very colorful bird.

A cobra is a dangerous snake.

A sea lion lives in the water but it isn't a fish.

A chimpanzee is big. It lives in the forest. It doesn't have a tail.

A fennec fox lives in the desert. It has big ears.

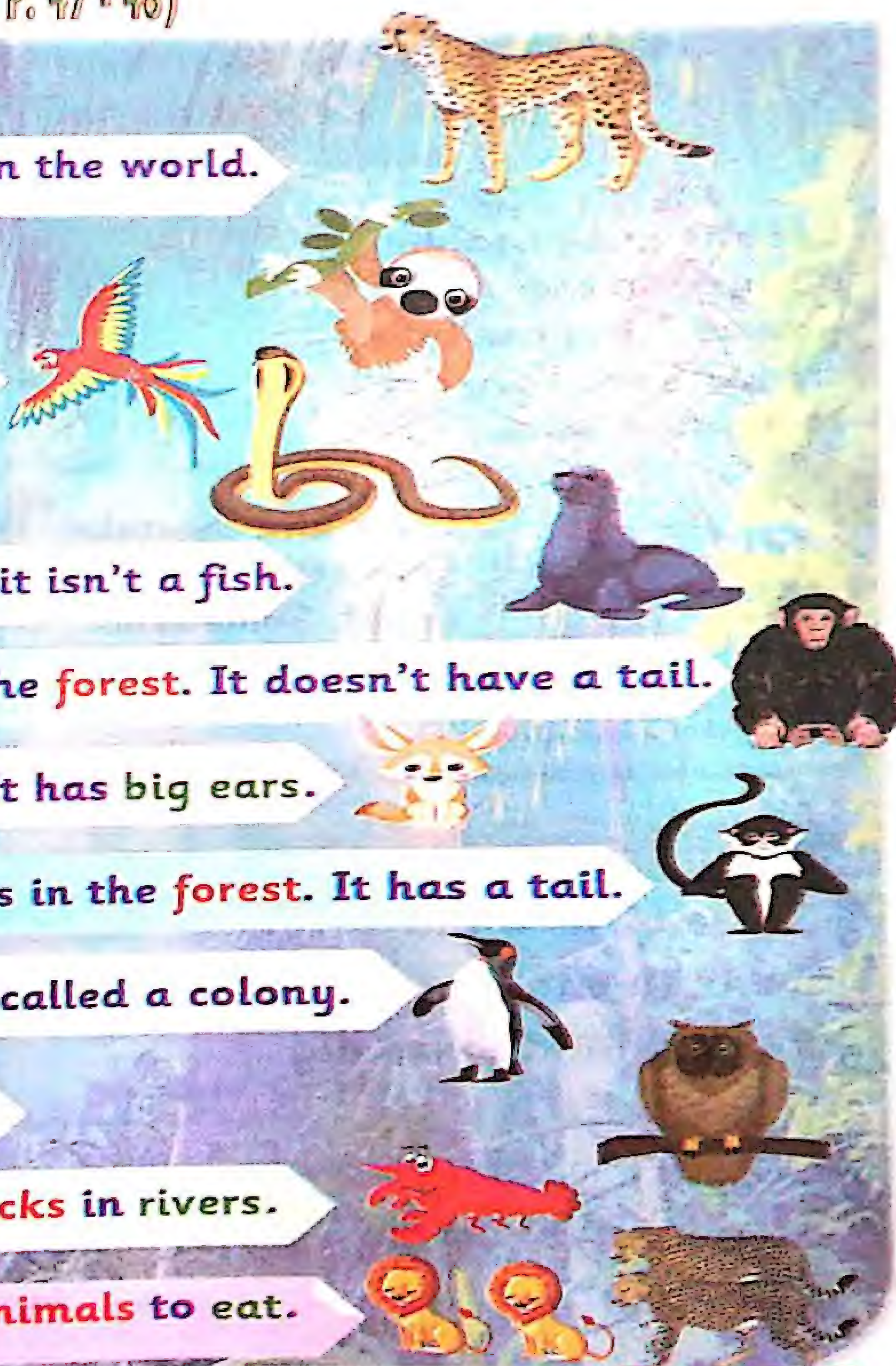
A spider monkey is small. It lives in the forest. It has a tail.

A penguin lives in a large group called a colony.

An owl lives in a hole in a tree.

A crayfish takes shelter under rocks in rivers.

Lions and cheetahs hunt other animals to eat.





## Unit (4)

### Reading: (SB P. 52)

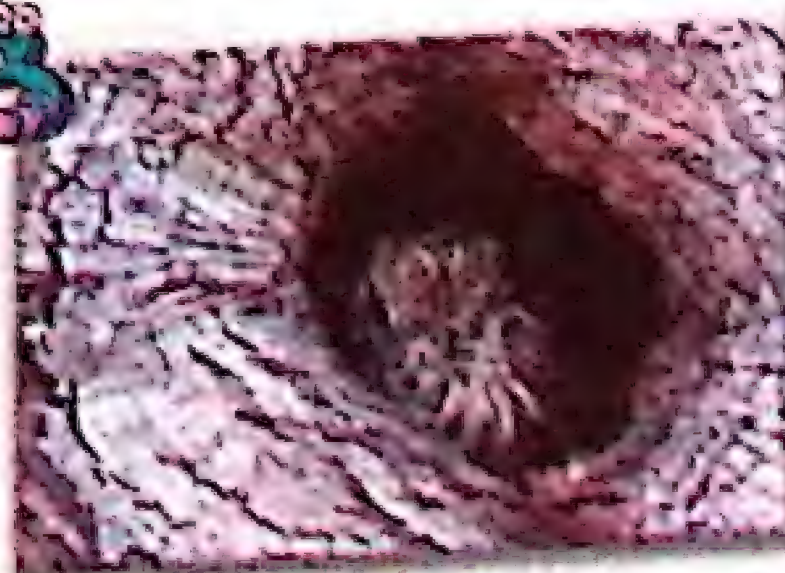
When we visit a wildlife park. We can learn how animals **behave** by watching what they do. In wildlife parks animals live in places which are **close to** their natural habitats. But how do animals behave in **the wild**? Animals live in habitats where they can get food and water, and live safely. Animals take **shelter** so they can stay warm, be safe from other animals, and protect their families.

2



Lots of birds build **nests** in trees. They use grass, **sticks** and leaves.

3



Other birds such as **owls** live in **holes** in trees. They don't make holes. They find them.

4

Rabbits and foxes dig **burrows** in the ground. They can take shelter here. They dig in **earth** or sand.



5

**Crayfish** live in rivers. They hide under rocks in the day time and come out to find food at night.



6



Lions and cheetahs hunt other animals to eat. Sometimes it's difficult to get food.

7



Penguins gather in a large group, called a **colony**, to keep warm. Thousands of penguins can live together!



#### Read and complete:

- 1) Some birds build ..... nests ..... in trees.
- 2) Owls live in ..... in trees.
- 3) Rabbits and foxes dig ..... to live in.  
They take ..... in their burrows.
- 4) Crayfish ..... under rocks in rivers.
- 5) Lions and cheetahs ..... and ..... other animals.
- 6) Penguins ..... in a colony to keep warm.





# In the Wild Language Focus

## Uncertainty عدم التأكد



might

### Usage:

We use "might" to say that something can happen or is possible.  
We use "might not" to say that something can't happen or is not possible.

### Form:

Subject + might + inf.

EX. - This animal might live in Africa.

### Negative:

Subject + might not + inf.

EX. - This animal might not swim.

## Practice

★ Read and complete: (WB P.49)

might - might not

1 It ..... be able to move fast.

2 It lives in river. It ..... take shelter under a rock.

3 It's a small bird. It ..... live in a hole.

4 It lives in rivers. It ..... eat fish.





## Unit (4)

# Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).



che \_ ta \_



chim \_ anze \_



fe \_ \_ ec f \_ x



m \_ ca \_



se \_ l \_ on



s \_ o \_ h

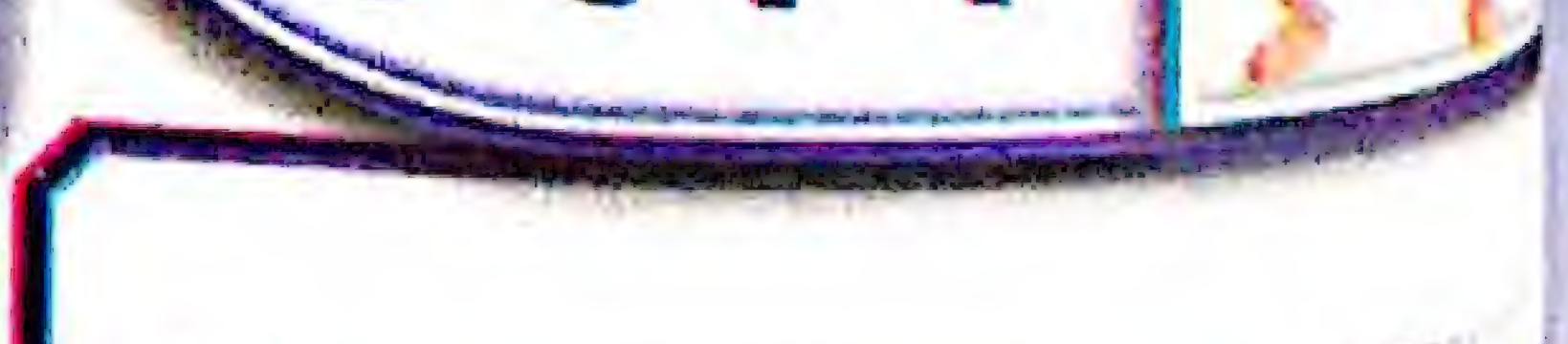
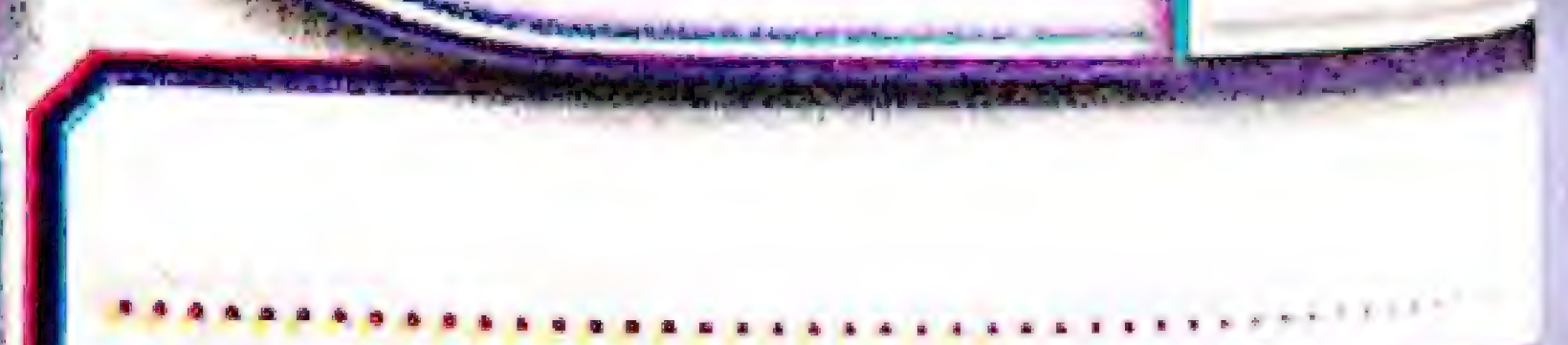


m \_ nkey



c \_ b \_ a

2 Make a word.



3 Choose the correct answer.

1) Lots of birds (build - swim - climb) nests.

2) Penguins gather in a large group called a (nest - colony - burrow).



## In the Wild

- 3) (Crayfish - Squirrels - Lions) live in rivers. (SB)
- 4) Lions and cheetahs (build - hunt - swim) other animals. (SB)
- 5) Rabbits and foxes (dig - hunt - climb) burrows. (SB)
- 6) Penguins live in a colony to keep (cold - calm - warm). (SB)
- 7) (Birds - Rabbits - Cheetahs) live in nests. (SB)
- 8) This animal might (live - lives - living) in Africa. (SB)
- 9) Some animals live close (for - at - to) their natural habitats. (SB)
- 10) This animal might not (eat - eats - eating) grass. (SB)

### 4 Read and match. (WB P. 48)

- |                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1) A penguin          | a) takes shelter under rocks in rivers.    |
| 2) An owl             | b) hunt other animals to eat.              |
| 3) A crayfish         | c) lives in a large group called a colony. |
| 4) Lions and cheetahs | d) lives in a hole in a tree.              |
| 1- (            )     | 2- (            )                          |
| 3- (            )     | 4- (            )                          |

### 5 Re-arrange the following word(s) to make correct sentences.

- 1) of - can - Thousands - live - penguins - together. (SB)
- 2) foxes - Rabbits - burrows - dig - and. (SB)
- 3) visited - park - I - a wildlife. (SB)

### 6 Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB P.52)

When we visit a wildlife park. We can learn how animals behave by watching what they do. In wildlife parks animals live in places which are close to their natural habitats. But how do animals behave in the wild?

Animals live in habitats where they can get food and water, and live safely. Animals take shelter so they can stay warm, be safe from other animals, and protect their families.

#### A) Choose the correct answer.

- 1) In wildlife parks, we can learn how animals behave by (watching - hunting - climbing) them.
- 2) Animals live (far - close - away) to their habitats.



## Unit (4)

B) Answer the following questions.

3) Where do animals live?

4) Why do animals take shelters?

7 Look and write a sentence under each picture. (SB)



dig - burrow



move - slowly

8 Fill in the spaces with: (SB)

gather - hide - nests - hunt

- 1) Lots of birds build .....
- 2) Penguins ..... In a colony to keep warm.
- 3) Crayfish ..... under rocks.
- 4) Lions and cheetahs ..... other animals.

9 Complete the following dialogue. (SB)

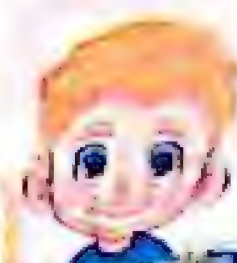
Where - wildlife - did - spider

- Wesal : Did you see the ..... (1) ..... monkey?
- Mazen : Yes, I ..... (2) .....
- Wesal : ..... (3) ..... did you see it?
- Mazen : I saw it in the ..... (4) ..... park.

10 Copy the following sentence.



I loved seeing the chimpanzees.



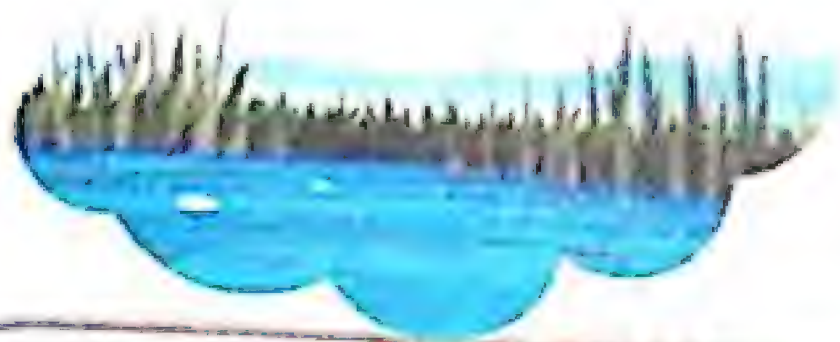


# Part (2) P. (54 - 55)

## In the Wild



**polar**  
قطبي



**wetland**  
بيئة رطبة



**desert**  
صحراء



**rainforests**  
غابات مطيرة



**grassland**  
بيئة عشبية



**equator**  
خط الاستواء



**North Pole**  
القطب الشمالي



**South Pole**  
القطب الجنوبي

## Definitions:

Word	Definition
<b>Equator</b>	is an imaginary line all around the middle of the Earth خط الاستواء
<b>North Pole</b>	is the point at the furthest north of the world القطب الشمالي
<b>South Pole</b>	is the point at the furthest south of the world القطب الجنوبي

## Vocabulary:

particular kind	نوع خاص	arctic	قطب شمالي
climate	مناخ	wolves	ذئاب
landscape	منظر طبيعي	light color	لون فاتح
different	مختلف	fur	فرو
tropical	إستوائي	colored feathers	ريش ملون
swamp	مستنقع	conditions	أحوال / ظروف (جوية)
non-living	غير حي	imaginary line	خط وهمي
snow	جليد	point	نقطة
ice	ثلج	sunshine	أشعة الشمس (شروق الشمس)
map	خريطة	point	نقطة



# Unit (4)

## Regular Verbs:

Present	Past	P.P
compare يقارن	compared	compared

Present	Past	P.P
look يبدو	looked	looked

## Phrases & Prepositions:

look white	يبدو أبيض اللون	because of	بسبب
parts of	أجزاء من	around the middle of	حول منتصف
all the time	طوال الوقت	at the furthest north	في أقصى الشمال
around the world	حول العالم	at the furthest south	في أقصى الجنوب

## Reading: (SB P. 54)

A habitat is a place with a particular kind of climate and **landscape**. There are different habitats all over the world. They have different animals, plants, and non-living things.

### Compare these three habitats:

In a **polar habitat**, there is snow and ice, and everything looks white. There aren't any trees, and the plants are small. Animals can take shelter in burrows.

There are rainforests in warm, **tropical** parts of the world. Lots of animals here live in the trees and eat leaves and fruit. It is hot and wet, and the trees grow lots of fruit.

A **wetland** can be wet all the time. Wetlands can be near the sea or near a river. A **swamp** is a wetland where there are lots of trees. The tree roots can be in the water and animals hide in them.





# Reading: (SB P. 55)

## In the Wild

There are different habitats around the world because of the different climate and conditions. Some parts of the world are cold, and some are hot.

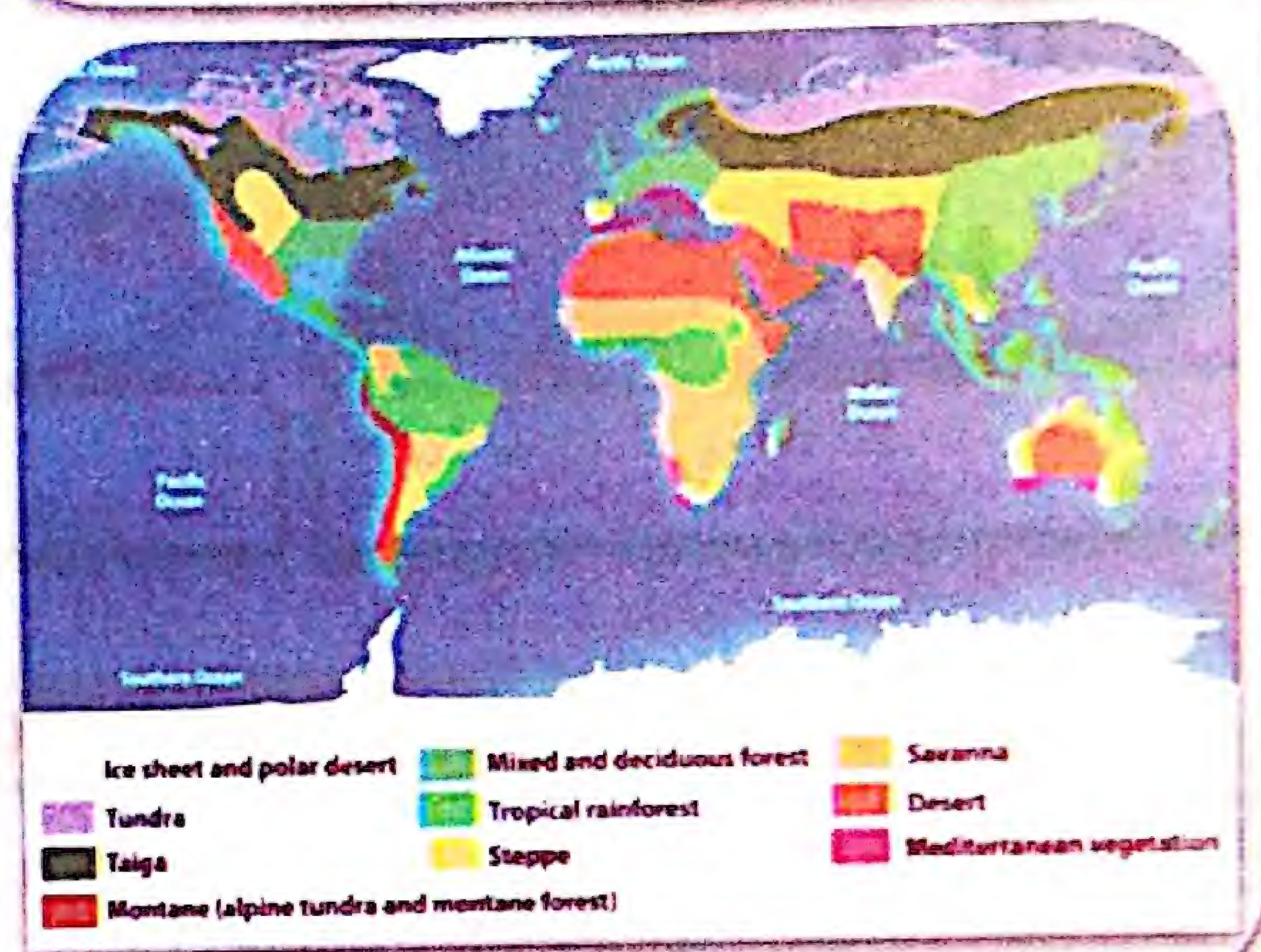
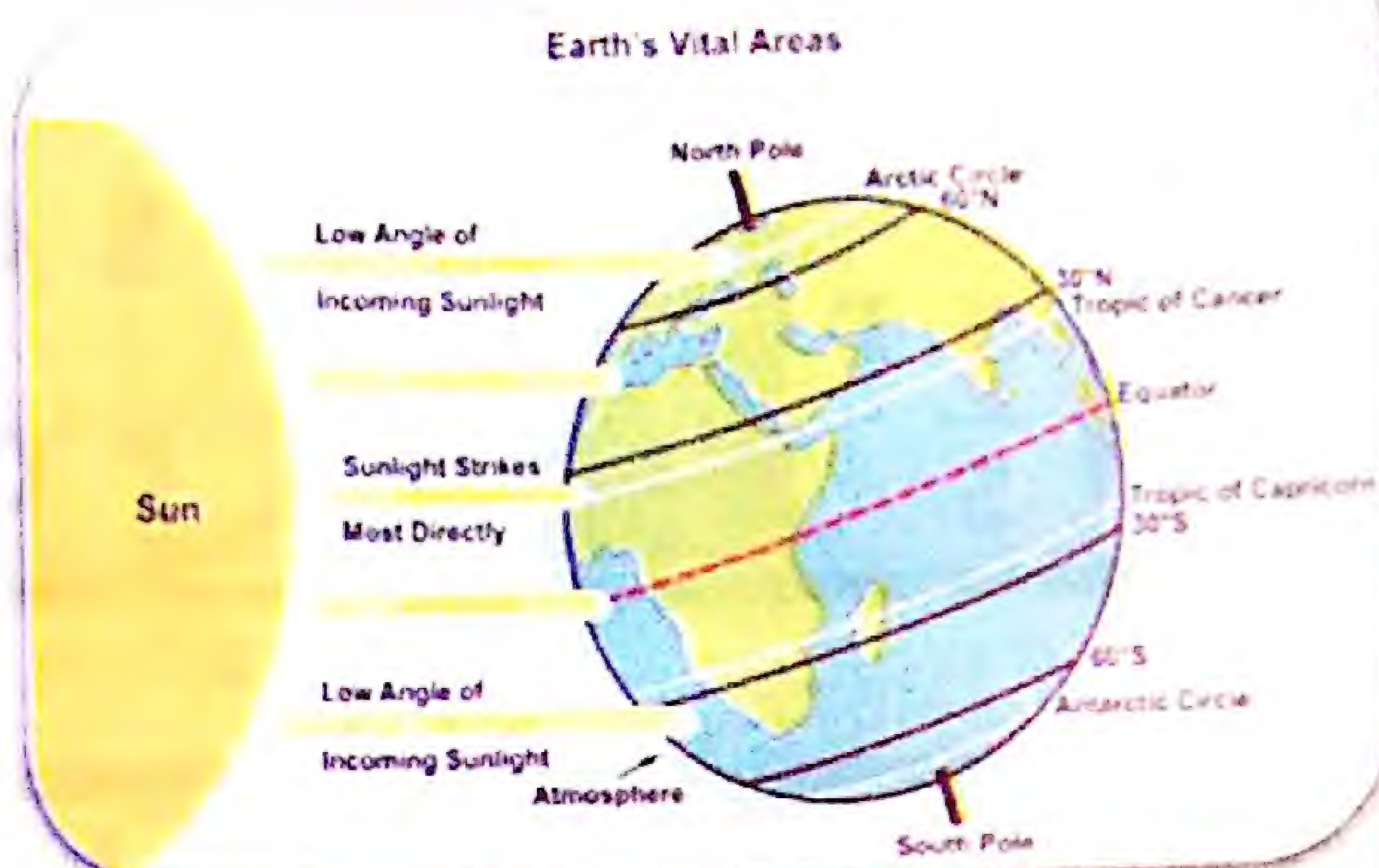
**Equator** – This is an imaginary line all around the middle of the Earth.

**North Pole** – This is the point at the furthest north of the world.

**South Pole** – This is the point at the furthest south of the world.

The equator gets the most sunshine. It is hot here for all 12 months of the year. The North and South Poles don't get a lot of sunshine. It is very cold in these parts of the world.

We can see the different habitats on a map of the world.



## Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).



p\_la\_



we\_la\_d



gra\_\_land



d\_\_ert



f\_r\_st



N\_rth P\_le



S\_\_th P\_le



e\_\_ator



# Unit (4)

## 2 Make a word.

s a a  
d n g r  
l s



s e f  
r o t



e d s  
t e r



.....

.....

.....

t q r e  
o u a



l o  
r p a



p N e l o  
r h o t



.....

.....

.....

## 3 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) (A spider monkey - A crayfish - An arctic fox) lives in the polar habitat. (SB)
- 2) The (equator - North Pole - South Pole) is the point at the furthest north of the world. (SB)
- 3) (Polar - Tropical - Swamp) habitats are near the equator. (SB)
- 4) Wetlands can be near (deserts - the North Pole - rivers). (SB)
- 5) The (South Pole - equator - North Pole) is the point at the furthest south of the world. (SB)
- 6) (Macaws - Sloths - Spider monkeys) have colored feathers. (SB)
- 7) A spider monkey lives in (tropical - polar - swamp) habitats. (WB)
- 8) The (equator - North Pole - South Pole) is an imaginary line all around the middle of the Earth. (SB)
- 9) Wolves have (feathers - fur - leaves). (SB)
- 10) (Macaws - Crayfish - Spider monkeys) live in dark, warm water and take shelter in tree roots. (SB)
- 11) There is (rain - snow - sand) and ice in a polar habitat. (WB)
- 12) Rainforests are (cold - warm - wind) and wet places. (WB)



## In the Wild

- 13) A turtle lives in a (polar - rainforest - wetland) habitat. (WB)  
 14) A swamp is a wetland habitat with lots of (trees - people - cars). (WB)  
 15) Animals take shelter in (burrows - nests - bags). (WB)

### 4 Read and match.

- |                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1) Equator is an imaginary      | a) snow and ice.                        |
| 2) A swamp is                   | b) line around the middle of the world. |
| 3) Macaws have                  | c) a wetland.                           |
| 4) In a polar habitat, there is | d) beautiful colored feathers.          |
- 1- (            )                      2- (            )                      3- (            )                      4- (            )

### 5 Re-arrange the following word(s) to make correct sentences.

- 1) habitats - you - What - Egypt - in - do - know? (SB)  
 .....  
 2) equator - The - sunshine - gets - most - the. (SB)  
 .....  
 3) monkey - fruits - A spider - eats. (SB)  
 .....

### 6 Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB)

There are different habitats around the world because of the different climate and conditions. Some parts of the world are cold, and some are hot. The equator is the hottest part of the world. The North and South Poles are the coldest parts of the world. The equator gets the most sunshine. It is hot for all 12 months of the year. The North and South Poles don't get a lot of sunshine.

#### A) Choose the correct answer.

- 1) The (equator - North Pole - South Pole) gets the most sunshine.  
 2) The (desert - equator - North Pole) doesn't get a lot of sunshine.

#### B) Answer the following questions.

- 3) Why is the equator the hottest part of the world?  
 .....  
 4) Why are the North and South Poles very cold?  
 .....



# Unit (4)

**7** Look and write a sentence under each picture. (SB)



equator - hot



North Pole - cold

**8** Fill in the spaces with: (SB)

turtle - spider monkey - Wolves - Arctic fox

- 1) A ..... eats fruit and lives in trees.
- 2) A ..... eats plants and animals in water and on land.
- 3) An ..... is white. It digs burrows in the ground.
- 4) ..... have light colored fur. They eat rabbits and other animals.

**9** Complete the following dialogue. (SB)

polar - Why - sunshine - habitat

- Asmaa : ..... (1) .... is the equator the hottest part of the world?
- Jana : Because it gets the most ..... (2) .....
- Asmaa : What is the coldest ..... (3) .....?
- Jana : The ..... (4) ..... habitat is the coldest.

**10** Copy the following sentence.

There are different habitats around the world.



# Phonics

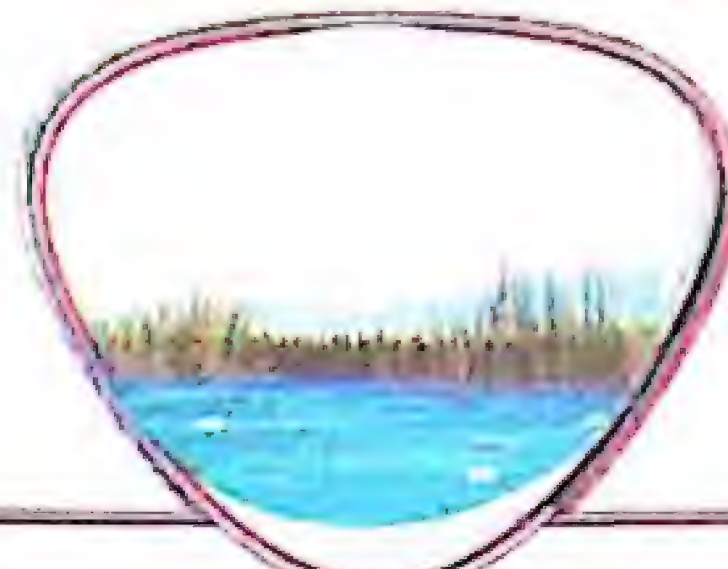


nd



**grassland**

مرعى / أرض عشبية



**wetland**

بيئة رطبة

nt



**tent**

خيمة



**hunt**

يصطاد

mp



**swamp**

مستنقع



**camp**

معسكر

## Vocabulary:

inside	داخل	sheller	قشر / مُقشر	above	فوق
ecosystem	النظام البيئي	dark	مظلم	lizard	سحلية
layer	طبقة	through	من خلال	frog	ضفدع
top	قمة	forest floor	أرض الغابة	large	كبير الحجم
sunlight	ضوء الشمس	little	قليل الكمية	amazing	مذهل
canopy layer	طبقة المظلة	snake	ثعبان	insect	حشرة
nuts	بندق / مكسرات	each other	بعضها البعض	humid	رطب
understory layer	الطبقة العميقة / السفلية	emergent layer	الطبقة الناشئة / الظاهرة		



## Unit (4)

### Regular Verbs

Present		Past	P.P
rain	تمطر	rained	rained
support	يقوي	supported	supported
include	يشمل	included	included
crawl	يزحف	crawled	crawled

### Irregular Verbs

Present		Past	P.P
make	يصنع/يجعل	made	made
fall	يسقط	fell	fallen

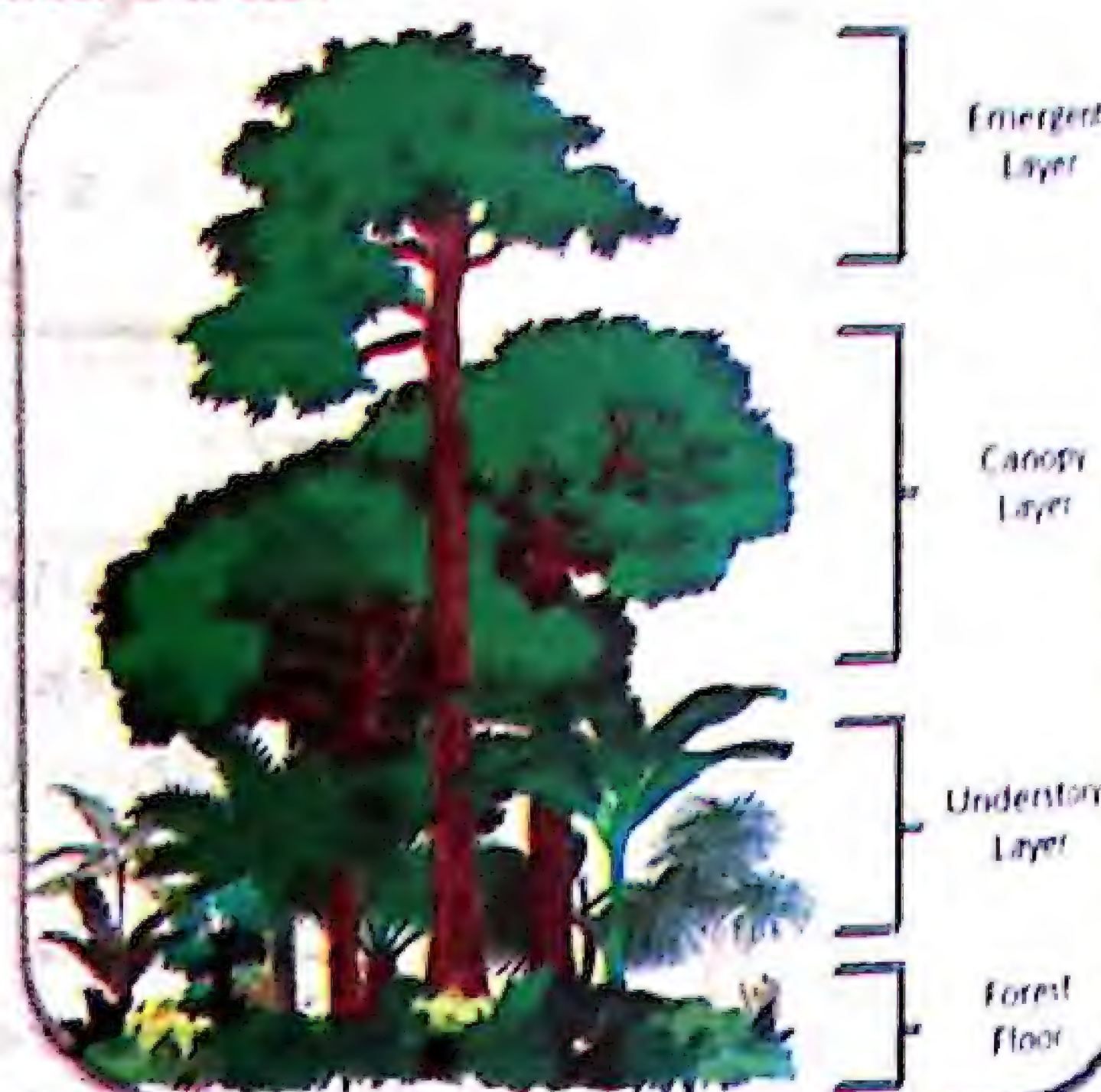
## Reading: (SB P. 57)

### Inside the rainforest

A rainforest is an amazing habitat. There are many different plants, trees, animals, insects and birds. It rains a lot, and it is very hot. This makes it **humid**. All parts of the rainforest **support** each other. This is called an "ecosystem".

There are four layers in a rainforest:

- 1 The top layer is called the "**emergent layer**". This is the top of the trees. Not many animals live here - there are birds (such as macaws), spiders, butterflies and some small monkeys.
- 2 The **canopy layer** is under the top layer. There is shelter and lots of food such as fruit and nuts here. Lots of animals live in the canopy layer, including sloths, monkeys and birds.
- 3 The **understory layer** is under the canopy. There isn't a lot of sun here, so it's dark and humid. Rain falls down through the layers above, but there isn't a lot of sun. There are lots of insects, lizards and frogs. Other larger animals hunt for food in the understory layer.
- 4 On the **forest floor**, it is very dark. Very little sunlight can get through the trees. Snakes crawl on the rainforest floor. Because it's dark, plants here need to have big leaves so they can get sunlight.





# Activities

In the Wild

1 Write the missing letter(s).



swa \_ \_



ca \_ \_



grassla \_ \_



w \_ tl \_ nd



te \_ \_



hu \_ \_

2 Make a word.

n t  
e t



t a w n  
e d l



p s a  
w m



h n  
u t



m a  
p c



s n a d g  
r l a s





## Unit (4)

### 3 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) The rainforest top layer is called the (floor - emergent - canopy) layer.
- 2) Sloths live in the (canopy - emergent - emergent) layer.
- 3) It's very dark in the (floor - canopy - understory) layer.
- 4) Snakes can (run - jump - crawl).
- 5) We're going to camp. We need a (swamp - tent - grassland).
- 6) Lizards and frogs live in the (emergent - canopy - understory) layer.
- 7) A lion can (crawl - fly - hunt).
- 8) There are (two - three - four) layers in the rainforest.

### 4 Read and match.

- |                               |                               |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) The top layer is           | a) in the grassland.          |
| 2) Not many animals           | b) called the emergent layer. |
| 3) Plants in the forest floor | c) live in the top layer.     |
| 4) You can't camp             | d) need to have big leaves.   |
| 1- (            )             | 2- (            )             |
| 3- (            )             | 4- (            )             |

### 5 Re-arrange the following word(s) to make correct sentences.

- 1) I - in - wetland - Can - camp - a?
- 2) is - amazing - A rainforest - habitat - an.
- 3) canopy - is - The - top - under - layer - the - layer.

### 6 Look and write a sentence under each picture.



need - tent



lion - hunt



## 7 Fill in the spaces with. (WB P. 53)

sunlight - emergent - forest floor - frogs - fruit - humid - sloths

- 1) Birds and butterflies and small monkeys live in the ..... layer.
- 2) There is shelter and lots of ..... in the canopy layer.
- 3) Monkeys, ..... and birds live in the canopy layer.
- 4) The understory layer is ..... and darker than the canopy layer.
- 5) Lizards, ..... and insects live in the understorey layer.
- 6) The plants on the ..... have big leaves.
- 7) Very little ..... gets through trees on the forest floor.

## 8 Complete the following dialogue. (SB)

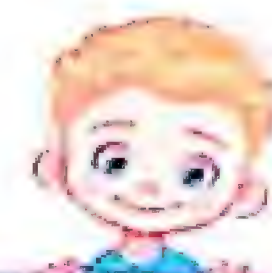
grassland - can't - are - many

- Nada** : How ..... (1) ..... layers are there in the rainforest?  
**Asmaa** : There ..... (2) ..... four layers.  
**Nada** : Can I camp in a ..... (3) .....?  
**Asmaa** : No, you ..... (4) .....

## 9 Copy the following sentence.



It rains a lot in the rainforest.





# Unit (4)

## Part (4) P. (58 - 59)



**deforestation**  
القطع الجائر للأشجار



**pollution**  
تلوث



**building**  
بناء



**volcano**  
بركان



**drought**  
جفاف



**flood**  
فيضان



**fire**  
حرائق



**ash**  
رماد بركاني

### Vocabulary:

changes	تغيرات	environment	البيئة	lake	بحيرة
together	معًا / سوياً	natural disaster	كارثة طبيعية	beautiful	جميل
farming	الزراعة	healthier	أكثر صحة	overflow	فيضان
chemicals	مواد كيميائية	dead	ميت	heavy rain	مطر غزير
machines	آلات	job	وظيفة	smoke	دخان
garbage	قمامة	somewhere	مكان ما	enough	كاف
office	مكتب	factory	مصنع	the ground	الأرض

### Regular Verbs

Present	Past	P.P
destroy يدمر	destroyed	destroyed
erupt يثور	erupted	erupted
cover يغطي	covered	covered
pollute يلوث	polluted	polluted

### Irregular Verbs

Present	Past	P.P
put يضع	put	put
lose يفقد	lost	lost
leave يترك	left	left
bring يحضر	brought	brought

### Phrases & Prepositions:

in balance	في توازن	crowded with	مزدحم بـ	on land
reason for	سبب لـ	agree with	يتفق مع شخص	plan to
keep animals	يربى الحيوانات	in the short term		

على اليابس  
يخطط لـ  
على المدى القصير



## Reading: (SB P. 58)

### Changes to habitats

Animals and plants live together in balance in different habitats. But what happens when things change? There are lots of reasons for change.

#### Human activity

##### Deforestation

People cut down forests to use the trees, or to make land for farming. This destroys the habitats of hundreds of animals, birds and plants.



##### Pollution

Pollution can be on land, in water, or in the air. People leave garbage on the land and in rivers and seas. We put chemicals in rivers and seas, and damage the air with machines and fires.

##### Building

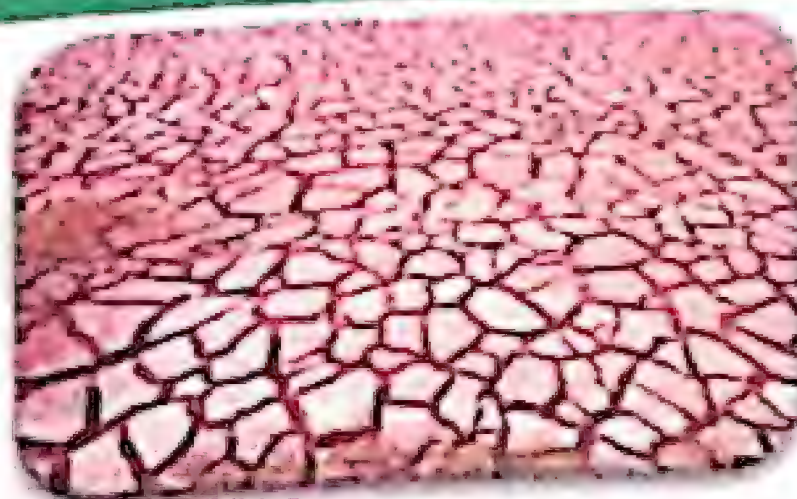
New buildings for homes offices and factories can destroy habitats. They can be good for people, but bad for the animals that lose their homes.



#### Natural disasters

##### Volcanoes

When a volcano erupts, ash falls to the ground and covers it. In the short term, plants can't grow. The ash pollutes the air.



##### Drought

When there isn't enough rain, the ground is dry and plants can't grow. Animals can't find water to drink. Farmers can't grow food.

##### Flood

In a flood, there is an overflow of water to land that is usually dry. This can happen in heavy rain or a storm. Floods can destroy natural habitats as well as people's homes.



##### Fire

Fires can happen in forests or grassland. Fires can destroy many habitats very quickly. The smoke pollutes the air.



## Unit (4)

Read these positive effects of natural disasters.

### Flood

Water can bring new nutrients to the land. This helps plants to grow in the future.

### Volcano

There are minerals in the ash which are good for the soil. The soil will be healthier after some time.

### Deforestation

Dead trees and leaves on the forest floor can be burned. This puts important nutrients into the soil.

**Read and answer.** (SB P. 59)

### Adam

I think it is a good idea to build the new homes. People need homes to live in. The city is crowded with too many houses. It will make jobs for lots of people. We can plant new trees after they build the homes. The animals will find somewhere else to live. It will be a beautiful place for people to live in.

### Said

I don't think we should build twenty new homes next to the lake on the edge of our town. The lake is a habitat for lots of wildlife. There are birds, fish, insects, snakes and frogs. There are lots of different trees and plants. It is also a beautiful place for people to visit and relax. The new homes will destroy this habitat. The machines will pollute the air and the water.

1) Who is thinking about animals?

2) Who is thinking about people?

3) Do you agree with one or both of them?



# Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).



de\_oresta\_ion



poll\_t\_on



bu\_l\_ing



vo\_ca\_o



dr\_\_ght



f\_\_od



f\_r\_



a\_h

2 Make a word.

i f r  
e



a v n o  
l o c



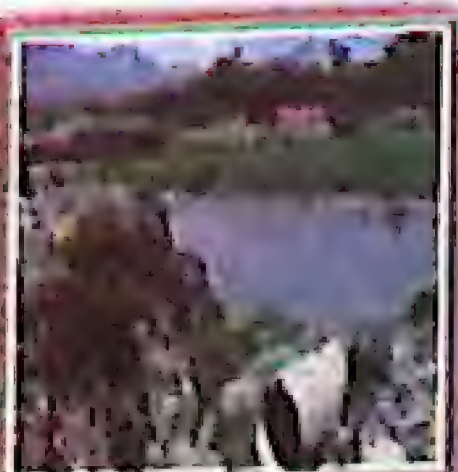
d f o  
o l



g d r t  
o h u



l p u o  
t o i n l



d b u g  
i l n i





## Unit (4)

### 3 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) A (**flood** - fire - volcano) is an overflow of water.
- 2) When there isn't enough water, this is called (**volcano-drought** - flood).
- 3) (**Pollution** - Volcano - Drought) is making land, water or air dirty.
- 4) (**Volcano** - Deforestation - Pollution) is cutting trees and forests.
- 5) The city is crowded (**to** - in - with) too many houses.
- 6) We shouldn't (**pollute** - cut - keep) our environment.
- 7) Fish can live in (**factories** - offices - lakes).
- 8) Flood is a natural (**mineral** - disaster - fire).
- 9) I agree (**with** - at - of) you.
- 10) We shouldn't destroy animals' (**habit** - habitual - habitats).

### 4 Read and match.

- |                                  |                                    |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1) Animals and plants            | a) factories can destroy habitats. |
| 2) There are minerals in the ash | b) live together in balance.       |
| 3) Fires can happen in           | c) which are good for the soil.    |
| 4) New buildings for homes and   | d) forests and grassland.          |
| 1- (            )                | 2- (            )                  |
|                                  | 3- (            )                  |
|                                  | 4- (            )                  |

### 5 Re-arrange the following word(s) to make correct sentences.

- 1) can - natural - **Floods** - destroy - habitats.  
.....
- 2) smoke - **The** - air - pollutes - the.  
.....
- 3) need - land - **We** - keep - more- to - animals.  
.....

### 6 Look and write a sentence under each picture.



**fire - destroy**



**smoke - air**



## In the Wild

**7** Read and complete: (WB P. 54)

**Deforestation - flood - Building - drought - volcano - fire - Pollution**

- 1) A ..... is when there is too much rain onto land that is usually dry.
- 2) ..... is when people cut down forests.
- 3) ..... makes the land, air and water dirty.
- 4) ..... new homes can destroy habitats.
- 5) When a ..... erupts, ash falls on the ground.
- 6) When it's very dry, ..... can burn grass and trees.
- 7) A ..... is when there isn't enough rain.

**8** Complete the following dialogue. (SB)

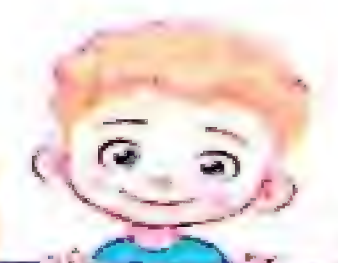
**protect - grow - do - nutrients**

- Reem : Do you know that water can bring .... (1) .....?
- Hana : Really! What ..... (2) ..... nutrients do?
- Reem : They help plants to ..... (3) ..... in the future.
- Hana : We should ..... (4) ... our environment.

**9** Copy the following sentence.



**Deforestation is cutting down trees.**





# Unit (4)

## Test Based on Unit (4)

**1** Write the missing letter(s).



ch\_mpa\_zee



eq\_a\_or



ca\_p



poll\_ti\_n

**2** Make a word.



.....



.....



.....

**3** Choose the correct answer.

- 1) Lions and cheetahs (build - hunt - swim) other animals.
- 2) Rabbits and foxes (swim - climb - dig) burrows.
- 3) This animal might (live - lives - living) in Africa.
- 4) (Polar - Tropical - Swamp) habitats are near the equator.
- 5) When there isn't enough water, this is called (volcano - drought - flood).

**4** Read and match.

- 1) Birds live
  - 2) Macaws have
  - 3) Crayfish live
  - 4) The rainforest top layer is
- 1- (            )                      2- (            )

- a) beautiful colored feathers.
  - b) called emergent.
  - c) in nests.
  - d) in rivers under rocks.
- 3- (            )                      4- (            )



# Test

**5** Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB P. 54)

A habitat is a particular kind of climate and landscape. There are different habitats all over the world. They have different animals, plants and non-living things. In a polar habitat, there is snow and ice, and everything looks white. There aren't any trees, and the plants are small. Animals can take shelters in burrows. There are rainforests in warm tropical parts of the world. It has lots of animals and trees. A wetland can be wet all the time. Wetlands can be near the sea or near a river. A swamp is a wetland.

**A) Choose the correct answer.**

- 1) There is ice and snow in a (polar - wetland - tropical) habitat.
- 2) Wetlands can be near a (desert - mountain - river).

**B) Answer the following questions.**

- 3) How are the plants in a polar habitat?  
.....
- 4) Where can animals take a shelter in a polar habitat?  
.....

**6** Look and write a sentence under each picture.



fox - dig



macaw - feathers

**7** Copy the following sentence.



Birds build nests in trees.



# Unit 5 All about water



## Scope and Sequence:

## المحتوى والتسلسل

Vocabulary	المفردات اللغوية	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Water in the environment:</b> ground, oasis, soak; spring, surface, river, under the ground</li> <li>- <b>The water cycle:</b> condensation, cycle, evaporation, groundwater, precipitation, runoff</li> </ul>
Language	اللغة	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The water <b>has</b> evaporated.</li> <li>- I've <b>never</b> eaten olives.</li> <li>- <b>Have</b> you <b>ever</b> visited an oasis?</li> <li>- Yes, I have. / - No, I haven't.</li> </ul>
Reading		A brochure about an oasis; a text about rivers, seas and oceans; a text on how plants and animals adapt to water scarcity
Phonics	الصوتيات	<b>Schwa:</b> river, water, polar, cobra
Life skills	المهارات الحياتية	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Participation</b></li> <li>- <b>Critical thinking:</b> understanding the links between ideas</li> </ul>
Values	القيم	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Curiosity</li> <li>- Appreciation of science</li> </ul>
Issues and challenges	القضايا والتحديات	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Environmental responsibility</li> <li>- Awareness of duties and right</li> </ul>
Integrated cross-curriculum topics	التكامل عبر موضوعات المنهج	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Social studies:</b> saving water</li> <li>- <b>Science:</b> The water cycle</li> </ul>



# All about water

## Part (1) P. (62 : 65)



**ground**  
أرضية



**oasis**  
واحة



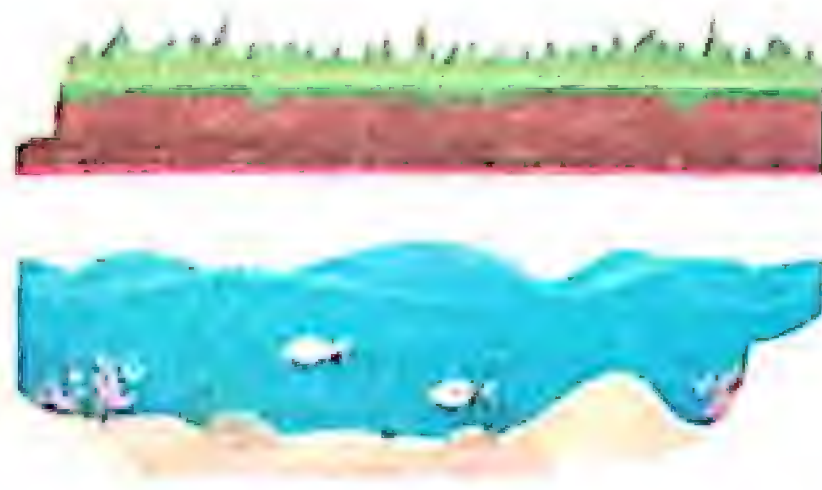
**soak**  
يغمر بالماء



**spring**  
ينبوع (عين مياه)



**surface**  
سطح



**underground river**  
نهر جوفي



**lake**  
بحيرة



**shade**  
ظل



**olive tree**  
شجرة الزيتون



**acacia tree**  
شجرة السنط



**tamarisk tree**  
شجرة الأثل



**basil**  
نبات الريحان

## Vocabulary:

Interesting	شيق / مثير	herb	عشب	wood	خشب
monuments	أثار	leaves	أوراق شجر	coffee	قهوة
plant	نبات	the Earth	الكرة الأرضية	pink	وردي
sandstorm	عاصفة رملية	palm tree	نخلة	spearmint	نعناع
rain	مطر	special	خاص / مخصوص	protection	حماية
date	بلح	shade	ظل	storm	عاصفة
shelter	ماوي	fresh water	مياه عذبة	oil	زيت
spoon	ملعقة	useful	نافع / مفيد	bowl	سلطانية



## Unit (5)

### Regular Verbs

Present		Past	P.P
walk	يمشي	walked	walked
soak	يتنقع	soaked	soaked
provide	يمد	provided	provided

### Irregular Verbs

Present		Past	P.P
grow	يزرع	grew	grown
come up	يصعد	came up	come up
sell	يبيع	sold	sold

### Phrases & Prepositions:

soak into	ينقع في	come up to	يصعد إلى
fall to	يسقط على	protect from	يحمي من

### Read & Learn: (SB P. 65)



Have you ever visited Siwa?  
هل سبق لك أن زرت واحة سيوة؟

No, I haven't.  
لا، لم أفعل.



### Reading: (SB P. 62)



Siwa Oasis is a very interesting place in the desert. People have lived here for thousands of years. The desert is hot and dry, but in an oasis there is water. People can grow trees and plants, and look after animals. I've visited Siwa Oasis with my family. We ate lots of fruit, we saw some monuments and we swam in the spring.



# Reading: (SB P. 64)

## What plants can we see at an oasis?

There are many different plants and trees at an oasis. They make the oasis a special place. The desert is hot, and the trees and plants give people food, medicine, and **shade**.



Farmers grow tall date palm trees. They can sell dates in Egypt and all over the world. We can cook with dates or eat them whole. People also use the leaves of date palm trees to make baskets.

**Olive trees** grow here as well. People eat olives, cook with olives, and make olive oil. Olives are very good for you. The wood from the olive tree is hard, and we can make useful things from it such as bowls and spoons.



**Acacia trees** are old and very special. They provide shelter for people and animals. They protect the oasis from **sandstorms**.

**Tamarisk trees** also protect the oasis from sandstorms. They are smaller than acacia trees and they have pretty pink flowers.



People can grow spearmint in an oasis. This is a **herb**. It can be a medicine, or you can put it in food or drink.





## Unit (5)

# Language Focus

## < The Present Perfect Tense >

### Form:

(I / You / We / They / A plural noun) + have  
(He / She / It / A singular noun) + has + p.p (التصريف الثالث).

Ex. I **have** visited an oasis with my family three times.

### Usage:

To talk about past experience.

Ex. He **has** climbed a mountain.

### Keywords:

“**ever**” is used to ask about an experience in life.

Ex. **Have** you ever **seen** a snake?

“**never**” is used to negate an experience in life.

Ex. I **have** never **eaten** olives.

### Negative:

(I / You / We / They / plural noun) + have  
(He / She / It / singular noun) + has + not + P.P .....

Ex. I **haven't** visited an oasis.

Ex. She **hasn't** visited Cairo.

**haven't = have not**

**hasn't = has not**



# Questions

## All about water

(Yes / No questions)

Have + (you / we / they / a plural noun)  
Has + (he / she / it / a singular noun) + ever + P.P ..... ?

Ex. Have you ever walked in the desert?

Yes, I have.

No, I haven't.



# Practice



Choose the correct answer.

- 1) I have (visits - visited - visiting) an oasis. (SB)
- 2) He (has - having - have) climbed a mountain. (SB)
- 3) Have you (ever - never - every) seen a spring? (SB)
- 4) I have (never - ever - every) eaten olives. (SB)
- 5) I (have - has - having) talked to Hassan. (SB)

# Activities



1 Write the missing letter(s).



d \_ t \_ s



oli \_ e \_ tr \_ e



sh \_ d \_



o \_ s \_ s



l \_ k \_



su \_ fa \_ e



so \_ k



sp \_ i \_ g



# Unit (5)

## 2 Make a word.

s l b  
a i



a o i  
s s



a l  
e k




s d a  
h e



u f s e  
r c a



a m p l  
e r t e



## 3 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) Siwa Oasis is in the (city - desert - town). (SB)
- 2) People have (lived - lives - living) here for thousands of years. (SB)
- 3) You can make (oil - baskets - soil) with the tree leaves of palm trees. (SB)
- 4) There are lots of (shade - springs - sandstorms) of fresh water in the oasis. (SB)
- 5) The trees and plants give people food, medicine and (monuments - shade - ground). (SB)
- 6) We can (grow - swim - come) plants. (SB)
- 7) He has (climb - climbs - climbed) a mountain. (SB)
- 8) We can take (shelter - dates - leaves) from the sun by putting on sunscreen. (SB)
- 9) Have you (never - ever - usually) seen a snake? (SB)
- 10) We have (see - saw - seen) a big lake. (SB)

## 4 Read and match. (WB P. 60)

- |                                  |                              |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) There are fresh water springs | a) from plants and herbs.    |
| 2) We can sit in the shade       | b) at an oasis.              |
| 3) We can make medicine          | c) from sandstorms.          |
| 4) Trees give us shelter         | d) of a tree when it is hot. |
| 1- ( )                           | 2- ( )                       |
| 3- ( )                           | 4- ( )                       |



## All about water

**5** Re-arrange the following word(s) to make correct sentences.

1) they - made - Have - oil - olive?

2) can - People - grow - oasis - spearmint - an - in.

3) olives - I've - eaten - never.

**6** Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB P. 62)

Siwa Oasis is a very interesting place in the desert. People have lived here for thousands of years. The desert is hot and dry, but in an oasis there is water. People can grow trees and plants, and look after animals. I've visited Siwa Oasis with my family. We ate lots of fruit, we saw some monuments and we swam in the spring.

**A) Choose the correct answer.**

1) We swam in the (pool - lake - spring).

2) The desert is hot and (wet - dry - noisy).

**B) Answer the following questions.**

3) How long have people lived here?

4) Who did you visit Siwa Oasis with?

**7** Look and write a sentence under the picture. (SB)



never - eaten



has - climbed



# Unit (5)

**8** Fill in the spaces with: (WB P. 59)

**rivers - ground - springs - soaks - surface**

- 1) Rain falls on the .....
- 2) The rain ..... into the earth.
- 3) The rain makes ..... and lakes underground.
- 4) Water comes up to the ..... of the ground.
- 5) An oasis is a place where there is water in lots of .....

**9** Complete the following dialogue. (SB)

**haven't - mountain - have - Siwa**

- Ramy : Have you ever visited ..... (1) ..... ?  
Sama : Yes, I ..... (2) .....  
Ramy : Have you climbed a ..... (3) ..... there?  
Sama : No, I ..... (4) .....

**10** Copy the following sentence.



**Rain falls to the ground.**





# All about water

## Part (2) P. (66 - 67)



evaporation  
التبخر

condensation  
التكثف

precipitation  
هطول

beaker  
دورق

## Definitions:

Word	Definition	
evaporation	When the water turns into vapor	التبخر
condensation	When drops of water join together to form clouds	التكثف
precipitation	When water falls from the clouds as rain, snow or hail	الترسيب (هطول الأمطار)
runoff	Water that lands on the ground and travels in rivers	ماء جاري
groundwater	some water soaks into the ground and flows in underground rivers	مياه جوفية
water cycle	How water in rivers becomes clouds, then rainfall, then run-off, then underground rivers	دورة الماء

## Vocabulary:

groundwater	مياه جوفية	drop	قطرة	ice	جليد
wind	رياح	narrow	ضيق	vapor	بخار
runoff	جريان الماء	deeper	أعمق	empty	فارغ
land	الأرض / اليابسة	wider	أكثر اتساعاً	stage	مرحلة
process	عملية	the Dead Sea	البحر الميت	bigger	أكبر حجماً
water cycle	دورة الماء	experiment	تجربة (في المعمل)	heavier	أثقل
heat	حرارة	science class	حصة علوم	high	عال / مرتفع
polar regions	مناطق قطبية	salt water	مياه مالحة	liquid water	مياه سائلة
atmosphere	غلاف جوي	fresh water	مياه عذبة	hail	برَد
frozen water	مياه متجمدة				



## Unit (5)

### Regular Verbs:

Present	Past	P.P
evaporate يتبخر	evaporated	evaporated
condense يتكثف	condensed	condensed
gather يجمع	gathered	gathered
start يبدأ	started	started
turn into يتحول إلى	turned into	turned into
cause يتسبب في	caused	caused
float يطفو	floated	floated
squeeze يعصر	squeezed	squeezed

Present	Past	P.P
flow يتدفق	flowed	flowed
land يهبط	landed	landed
join يربط	joined	joined
wash يغسل	washed	washed
heat يُسخن	heated	heated
form يكون	formed	formed
melt يذوب	melted	melted
cool يبرد	cooled	cooled

### Phrases & Prepositions:

do an experiment	يجري تجربة	float in	بطفو في / على
come from	يأتي من	similar to	مشابه لـ
squeeze out	يستخلص	fall from	يسقط من
rise up	يعلو / يرتفع	move through	يتحرك خلال
surrounded by	محاط بـ	come back to	يعود إلى
keep out	يُبعد		



# AL-BAHER



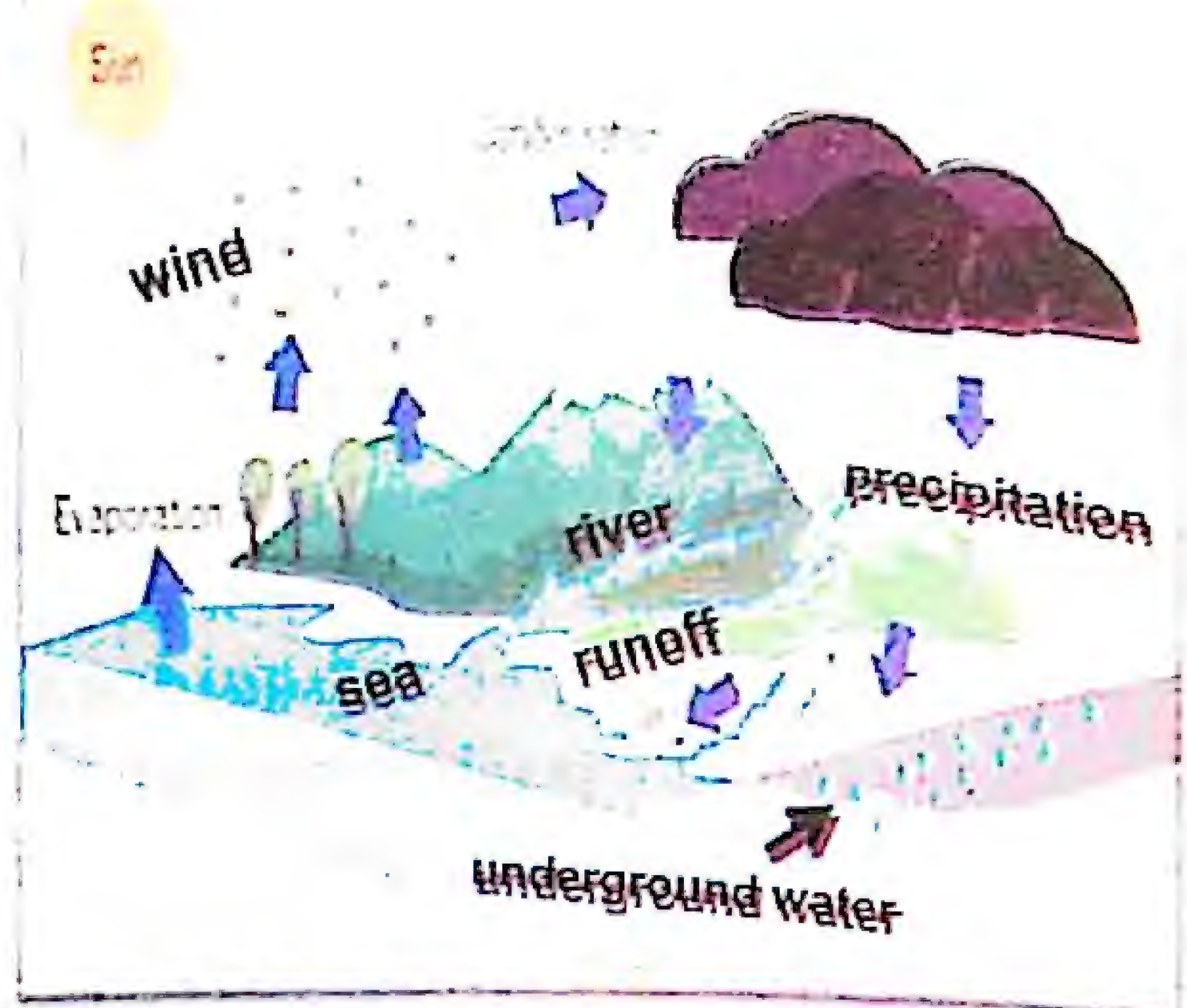
# Reading: (SB P. 66)

## The water cycle

Where does water come from? Water travels from the land to the sea, in a process called the **Water Cycle**.

**These are the stages**

**Evaporation** Let's start on the ground. Heat from the sun makes water in the sea, in lakes, and in rivers start to evaporate. The water turns into vapor. This vapor rises up into the atmosphere.



**Condensation** As the air rises, it starts to cool. This makes the water vapor condense into drops of water. These join together to make clouds.

**Precipitation** Wind moves the clouds in the sky. The clouds get bigger and heavier. Precipitation is when water falls from the clouds as rain, snow or hail.

When rain falls on high ground, it runs down mountains and hills as rivers. This is **runoff**. The rivers start small and narrow. They get deeper and wider as they gather more water. Rivers run to the sea, and the cycle starts again with evaporation.

Some water soaks into ground. This is **groundwater**. It flows into underground rivers and lakes. These can come back to the surface as a spring. A spring can become a river or a lake. The water evaporates, and the cycle starts again.



# Reading: (SB P. 67)

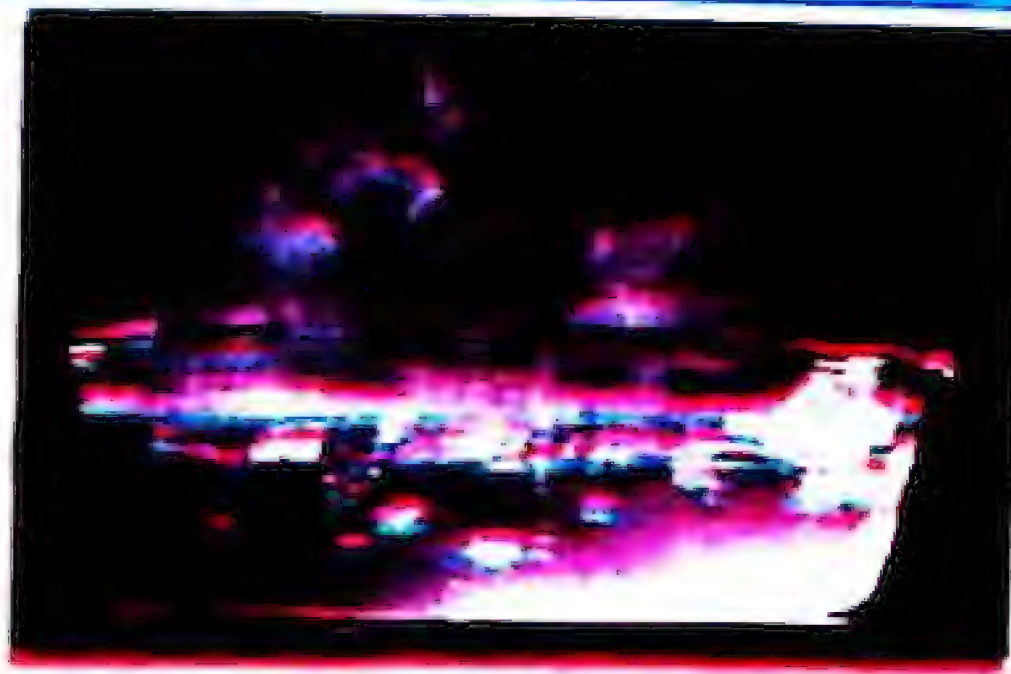
## Rivers, Seas, and Oceans



There are two types of liquid water - fresh water and salt water. Rivers and lakes have fresh water in them. The water comes from precipitation and springs. Seas and oceans have salt water in them, because rain washes minerals from the land and from rocks. These minerals go into the sea in runoff water. Rivers don't have salt water because the rain keeps fresh water moving through them.



We've done an experiment in our science class. We put salt water in one beaker, and fresh water in another beaker. We heated the water in the beakers. Look what has happened!



The water has evaporated and we can see the salt.



The water has evaporated. The beaker is empty.



# Reading: (SB P. 67)

1. The Dead Sea is a small sea, and it is surrounded by land. The water here has a lot of salt in it. Because of the salt, you can float in the Dead Sea!
2. The water in an oasis is fresh. It comes from underground lakes and rivers.
3. Ice is frozen water. In polar regions, when ice is formed from salt water, the salt is squeezed out and only the water freezes. This means the ice isn't salty - you can melt the water and drink it!



## Activities

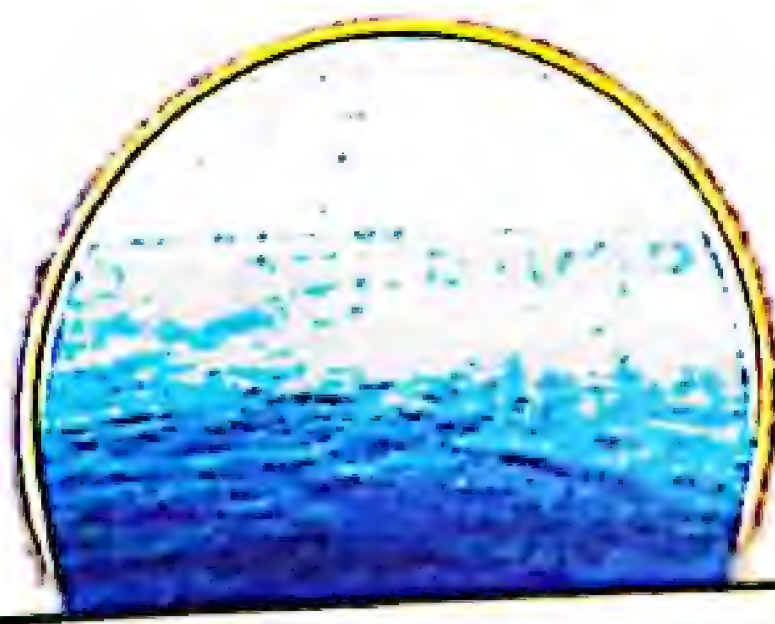
1 Write the missing letter(s).



c \_ o \_ ds



r \_ v \_ r



s \_ a



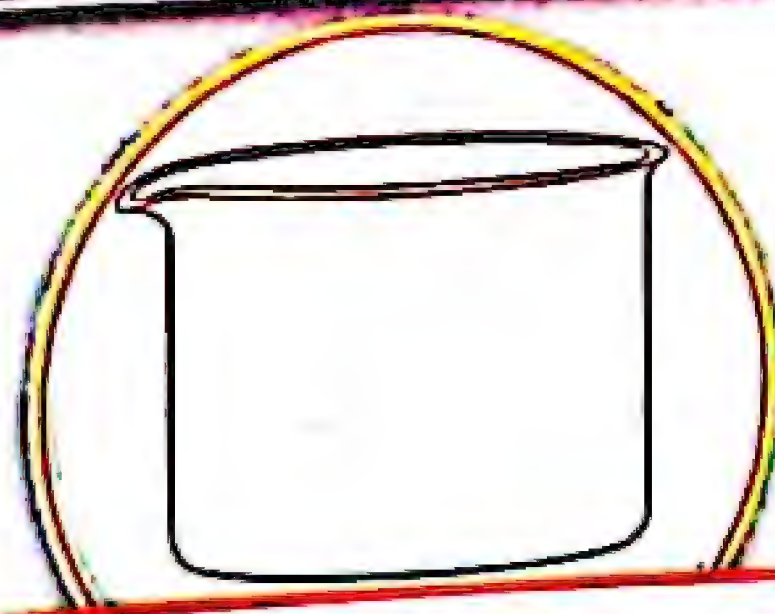
r \_ c \_ s



w \_ n \_



d \_ o \_ s



b \_ a \_ er




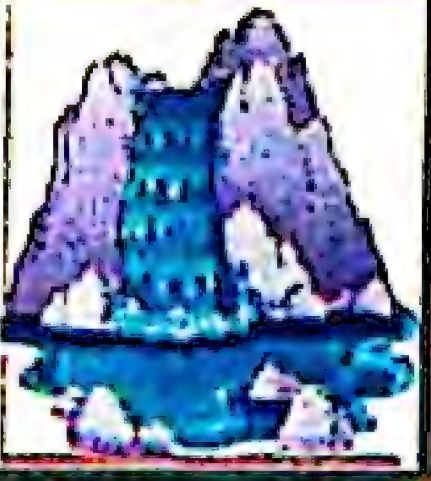




v \_ p \_ r



# Unit (5)

## 2 Make a word.

n u <u>s</u>		a <u>s</u> e		l f o t a	
o l f w		r v r i e		s a t l	

## 3 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) (Precipitation - Evaporation - Condensation) is when water falls from clouds as rain. (SB)
- 2) Water that lands on the ground and travels in rivers is called (water cycle - runoff - ground water). (SB)
- 3) Some water soaks into the ground as (evaporation - condensation - groundwater). (SB)
- 4) The sun causes (evaporation - condensation - runoff) of water from the surface of rivers and the sea. (SB)
- 5) (Evaporation - Condensation - Precipitation) happens as water vapor rises and gets cooler. (SB)
- 6) We have (done - made - played) an experiment in our class. (WB)
- 7) Rivers and lakes have (fresh - salt - frozen) water in them. (WB)
- 8) Seas have (fresh - salt - frozen) water in them. (WB)
- 9) (Vapor - Ground water - Wind) flows into underground rivers and lakes. (WB)
- 10) You can (float - land - heat) in the Dead Sea. (WB)
- 11) There are (two - three - four) types of liquid water. (WB)





## All about water

- 12) The water in rivers and lakes comes from precipitation and (springs - the sea - groundwater). (WB)
- 13) Rain washes minerals from the (rivers - land - lakes) into the sea. (WB)
- 14) The water in an oasis comes from (springs - pools - rivers). (SB)
- 15) A spring can become a river or a (sea - lake - pool). (WB)

### 4 Read and match. (SB)

- |                            |                      |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1) The Dead Sea            | a) a river or a lake |
| 2) A spring can become     | b) is a small sea.   |
| 3) Some water soaks        | c) to make clouds.   |
| 4) The drops join together | d) into the ground.  |
| 1- ( )                     | 2- ( )               |
|                            | 3- ( )               |
|                            | 4- ( )               |

### 5 Re-arrange the following sentences.

- 1) does - from - Where - water - come? (SB)
- 2) is - land - The - surrounded - by - Dead Sea. (SB)
- 3) frozen - is - Ice - water. (SB)

### 6 Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB)

There are two types of liquid water - fresh water and salt water. Rivers and lakes have fresh water in them. The water comes from precipitation and springs. Seas and oceans have salt water in them, because rain washes minerals from the land and from rocks. These minerals go into the sea in runoff water. Rivers don't have salt water because the rain keeps fresh water moving through them.

#### A) Choose the correct answer.

- 1) The rain keeps (fresh - salt - frozen) water moving.
- 2) There are (seven - five - two) types of liquid water.

#### B) Answer the following questions.

- 3) Why don't rivers have salt water?
- 4) Where do minerals go?



## Unit (5)

**7** Look and write a sentence under the picture.



water - oasis



beaker - empty

**8** Fill in the spaces with:

rain - evaporated - liquid - frozen

- 1) Ice is ..... water.
- 2) There are two types of ..... water.
- 3) The water has .....
- 4) Water falls from clouds as .....

**9** Complete the following dialogue.

happened - have - put - experiment

- Basma : We've done an ..... (1) ..... in our science class.  
Sara : What ..... (2) you done in this experiment?  
Basma : We ..... (3) ..... the water in the beakers.  
Sara : What has ..... (4) ..... ?  
Basma : The water has evaporated.

**10** Copy the following sentence.



We drink fresh water.





# Phonics

/ə/

er



river

نهر



water

ماء



shelter

ماوي

ar



polar

قطبي



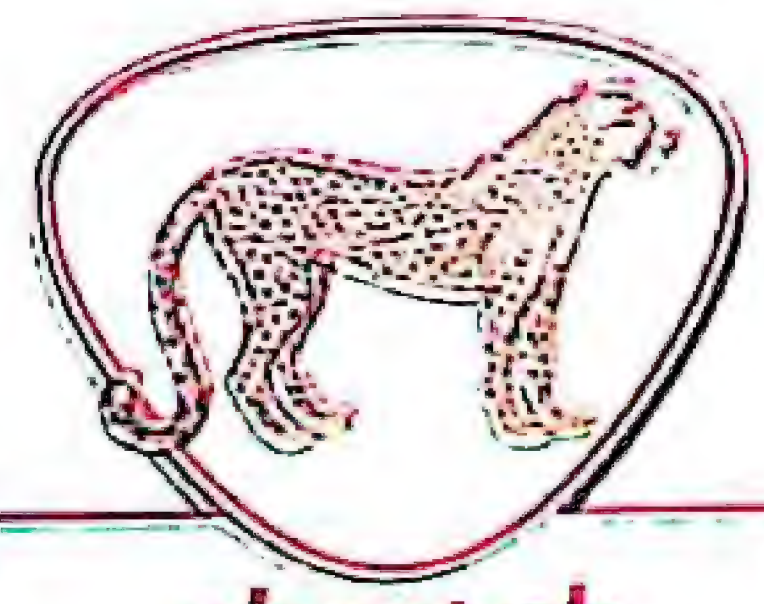
cobra

أفعى الكوبرا



acacia

شجرة السنط



cheetah

فهد

a



# Unit (5)

## Vocabulary:

adapt to	يتكيف مع	hollow tube	أنبوب مجوف	hoove	
cactus	نبات الصبار	thick	سميك	camouflage	خافز
rainwater	ماء مطر	spine	شوكة	crocodile	تمويه
hump	سنام	camel	جمل	swamp	تمساح
padded	محمشو / مبطن				مستنقع

## Regular Verbs

Present	Past	P.P
adapt يتكيف مع	adapted to	adapted to
survive ينجو	survived	survived
sweat يعرق	sweated	sweated

## Irregular Verbs

Present	Past	P.P
spread ينشر	spread	spread
catch يمسك	caught	caught
hold يحمل	held	held

## Study the following: (SB P. 68)

The **cheetah** is taking **shelter** under an **acacia** tree. It's looking at the **water** under the **cobra**



# AL-BAHER

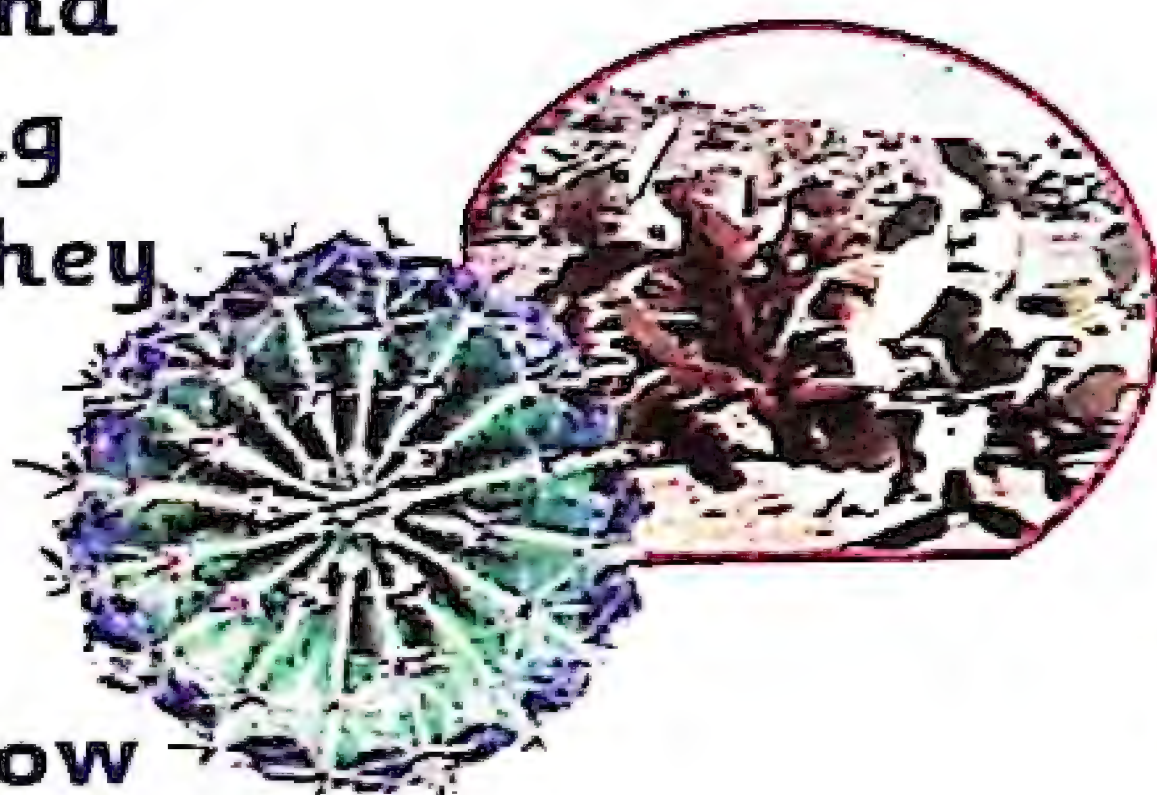


# Reading: (SB P. 69)

## Plants and animals

Plants and animals adapt to their habitat. This means that they change the way they behave in order to survive in their habitat. We know that plants need water to grow, and animals need to drink water to live. But plants and animals live in the desert. How?

Cactus plants have adapted to survive in the desert. Their roots are close to the surface and they spread out a long way in the ground. They can catch a lot of rainwater when it downfalls. Inside a cactus, there are hollow tubes. These can hold water and store it for many years. A cactus plant has thick skin so the water inside the tubes can't evaporate. They have spines to protect them. These stop animals drinking the water inside the cactus.



Camels have adapted to survive very well in the desert. They can drink enough water to last for a week. They don't often sweat, so they don't lose water. They can store fat nutrients in their hump, so they don't have to eat for months. They have wide hooves, so it is easier to walk on sand. They have hair around their eyes, ears and nose to keep the sand out. The desert is hot in the day, but very cold at night. They have thick fur to keep them warm at night.



## Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).



c \_ b \_ a



s \_ e \_ ter



wa \_ e \_



r \_ v \_ r



s \_ i \_ es



c \_ m \_ ls



c \_ c \_ us



ch \_ et \_ h

2 Make a word.

s v o h  
o e



m w s  
a p



u f r



p u  
h m



d a  
s n



t o r  
o s





## All about water

### 3 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 The cheetah is taking shelter (**in** - **on** - **under**) an acacia tree. (SB)
- 2 Lots of plants in a swamp are under the (**ground** - **water** - **sand**). (SB)
- 3 Cactus plants have (**adopt** - **adapting** - **adapted**) to survive in the desert. (SB)
- 4 Animals use camouflage for (**habitat** - **shape** - **protection**). (SB)
- 5 Crocodiles can hide with their (**eyes and tail** - **eyes and nose** - **eyes and legs**) above the water. (SB)
- 6 Cactus have (**spines** - **arms** - **legs**) to stop animals eating them. (WB)
- 7 Inside a cactus, there are (**small** - **big** - **hollow**) tubes. (SB)
- 8 Camels have (**small** - **narrow** - **wide**) hooves. (SB)
- 9 A cactus plant has a thick (**skins** - **leaves** - **flowers**). (SB)
- 10 Camels have thick (**fur** - **coat** - **skin**) to keep them warm at night. (WB)
- 11 Camels store fat and nutrients in their (**necks** - **heads** - **humps**). (WB)
- 12 Camels have padded (**shoulders** - **toes** - **feet**) to help them walk on sand. (WB)
- 13 There are hollow (**tubes** - **spines** - **roots**) inside a cactus where they store water. (WB)
- 14 The (**leaves** - **stem** - **roots**) of a cactus are close to the surface of the ground. (WB)
- 15 Camels have (**humps** - **fur** - **hair**) around their eyes and nose to keep out the sand. (SB)

### 4 Read and match. (SB)

- 1) Cactus plants have adapted
  - 2) A cactus has thick skin
  - 3) Camels can store fat
  - 4) Camels don't sweat so
- 1- ( )      2- ( )

- a) to keep water inside.
- b) to survive in the desert.
- c) they don't lose water.
- d) in their humps.

3- ( )      4- ( )

### 5 Re-arrange the following sentences.

- 1 camouflage - **Animals** - protection - for - use. (SB)
- 2 **Some** - have - plants - hollow - tubes - . (SB)



## Unit (5)

3) hot - The - day - desert - is - the - in - .

(SB)

6 Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB P.69)

Cactus plants have adapted to survive in the desert. Their roots are close to the surface and they spread out a long way in the ground. They can catch a lot of rainwater when it downfalls. Inside a cactus, there are hollow tubes. These can hold water and store it for many years. A cactus plant has thick skin so the water inside the tubes can't evaporate. They have spines to protect them. These stop animals drinking the water inside the cactus.

A) Choose the correct answer.

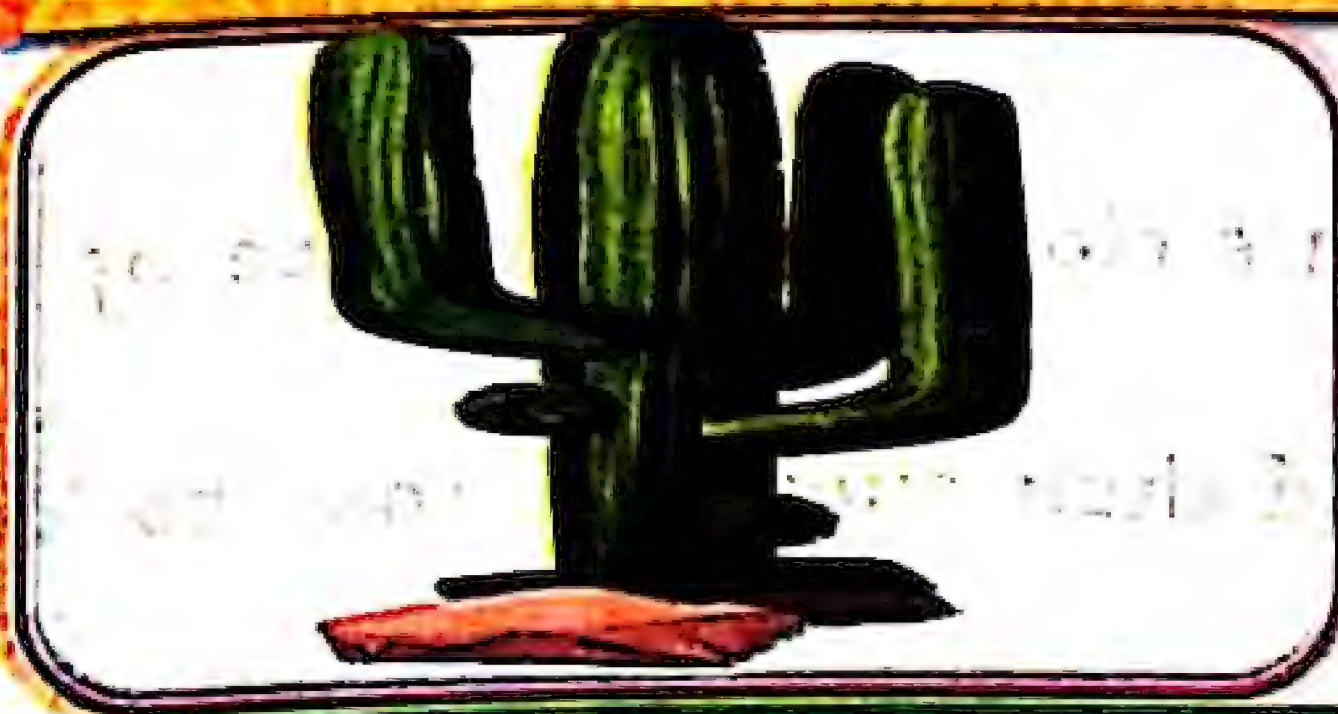
- 1) A cactus has thick (ears - eyes - skin) to keep water inside.
- 2) The cactus' roots (survive - store - spread) out a long way in the ground.

B) Answer the following questions.

3) What can cactus plants catch?

4) Why do they have spines?

7 Look and write a sentence under the picture. (SB)



cactus - tubes



store - hump

8 Fill in the spaces with: (SB)

desert - shelter - protection - store

- 1) Animals use camouflage for .....
- 2) The ..... is hot in the .....
- 3) Camels can ..... water for many years.
- 4) The cheetah is taking ..... under an acacia tree.



# Part (4) P. (70 - 71)

## All about water



winter

الشتاء



spring

الربيع



summer

الصيف



fall

الخريف

## Vocabulary:

season	موسم / فصل	countries	دول	millimeters	مليمترات
per year	لكل عام	temperate zone	منطقه معتدلة	lead to	يؤدي الى



What problems can we have if there isn't a lot of rain?

ما المشكلات التي يمكن أن نواجهها إذا لم يكن هناك أمطار كثيرة؟

When there isn't a lot of rain, animals might not survive.

عندما لا يوجد كثير من الأمطار، فإن الحيوانات قد لا تنجو.



How much rainfall does Sudan have a year?

ما مقدار الأمطار التي تسقط علي السودان كل عام؟

It has 250 millimeters a year.

٢٥٠ مليمتر سنوياً؟





## Unit (5)

### Reading: (SB P. 70)

#### Did you Know?

Some countries have four seasons: spring, summer, fall, and winter. It might rain a lot in fall and winter, and not as much in spring and summer. These are countries further away from the equator, in the **temperate zones**.

Some countries have two seasons - the wet season and the dry season. These are countries closer to equator, in **tropical zones**. It rains a lot for six months, then there is less rain for six months.

## Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).



sp \_ \_ ng



s \_ m \_ er

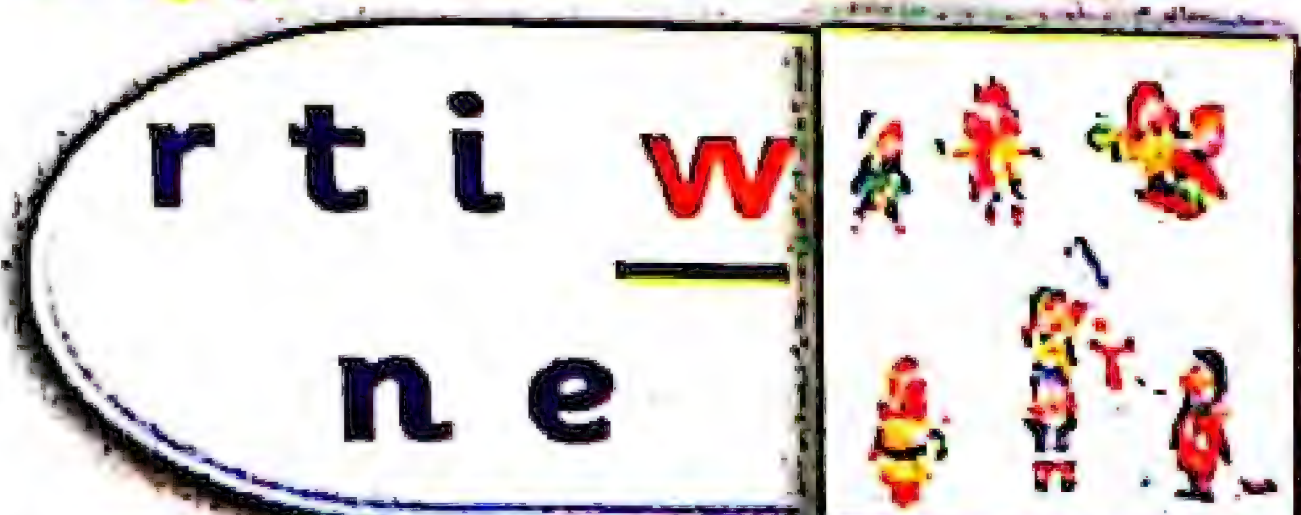


f \_ l \_



w \_ n \_ er

2 Make a word.



.....



.....



.....



## 3 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) It's doesn't often rain in the (desert - wetland - polar zone). (SB)
- 2) There is a lot of rain in the (polar - temperate - tropical) zone. (SB)
- 3) There is water on the ground in the (wetland - dry land - polar zone). (SB)
- 4) The water is ice in the (tropical - temperate - polar) zone. (SB)
- 5) Much rain can lead (in - for - to) problems. (SB)
- 6) How (much - many - old) rainfall does Sudan have? (SB)
- 7) Some countries are closer (at - to - of) the equator. (SB)
- 8) We measure rainfall (of - out - in) millimeters. (SB)
- 9) It rains a lot (for - at - on) six months in tropical zones. (SB)

## 4 Read and match. (SB)

- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1) What problems can   | a) are countries.      |
| 2) How much rainfall   | b) in fall and winter. |
| 3) It might rain a lot | c) we have?            |
| 4) Spain and Brazil    | d) does Sudan have?    |
| 1- (            )      | 2- (            )      |
| 3- (            )      | 4- (            )      |

## 5 Re-arrange the following sentences.

- 1) countries - These - closer - equator - are - the - to. (SB)
- 2) less - six - There - rain - is - months - for. (SB)
- 3) countries - Some - seasons - have - four. (SB)

## 6 Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB P. 70)

Some countries have four seasons: spring, summer, fall, and winter. It might rain a lot in fall and winter, and not as much in spring and summer. These are countries further away from the equator, in the temperate zones. Some countries have two seasons - the wet season and the dry season. These are countries closer to the equator, in tropical zones. It rains a lot for six months, then there is less rain for six months.



# Unit (5)

## A) Choose the correct answer.

- 1) Some countries have four (**days** - weeks - seasons).
- 2) It might rain a lot in fall and (**winter** - summer - spring).

## B) Answer the following questions.

3) What are the four seasons of the year?

4) Do some countries have two seasons?

## 7 Look and write a sentence under the picture. (SB)



doesn't - rain



summer - hot - season

## 8 Fill in the spaces with: (SB)

wetland - ice - tropical - desert

- 1) It doesn't often rain in the .....
- 2) There is a lot of rain in the ..... zone.
- 3) The water is ..... in the polar zone.
- 4) There is water on the .....

## 9 Copy the following sentence.

It doesn't often rain in summer.



.....



# Test Based on Unit (5)

## Test

1 Write the missing letter(s).



d \_ t \_ s



o \_ s \_ s



ho \_ v \_ s



v \_ p \_ r

2 Make a word.

s k  
a o



f r u s  
c a e



e i r  
v r



3 Choose the correct answer.

1 Siwa Oasis is in the (town - city - desert).

2 We have (saw - seen - see) a big lake.

3 (Precipitation - Evaporation - Condensation) is when falls from clouds as rain.

4 Rivers don't have (fresh - frozen - salt) water.

5 The cheetah is taking (tube - shelter - oasis) under an acacia tree.

4 Read and match.

1) Basil has vitamins

2) The Dead Sea

3) Cactus plants have adapted to

4) Some countries

1- ( ) 2- ( )

a) is a small sea.

b) and minerals in it.

c) have four seasons.

d) survive in their habitat.

3- ( )

4- ( )



## Unit (5)

### 5 Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB P.69)

Camels have adapted to survive very well in the desert. They can drink enough water to last for a week. They don't often sweat, so they don't lose water. They can store fat and nutrients in their hump, so they don't have to eat for months. They have wide hooves, so it is easier to walk on sand. They have hair around their eyes, ears and nose to keep the sand out. The desert is hot in the day, but very cold at night. They have thick fur to keep them warm at night.

#### A) Choose the correct answer.

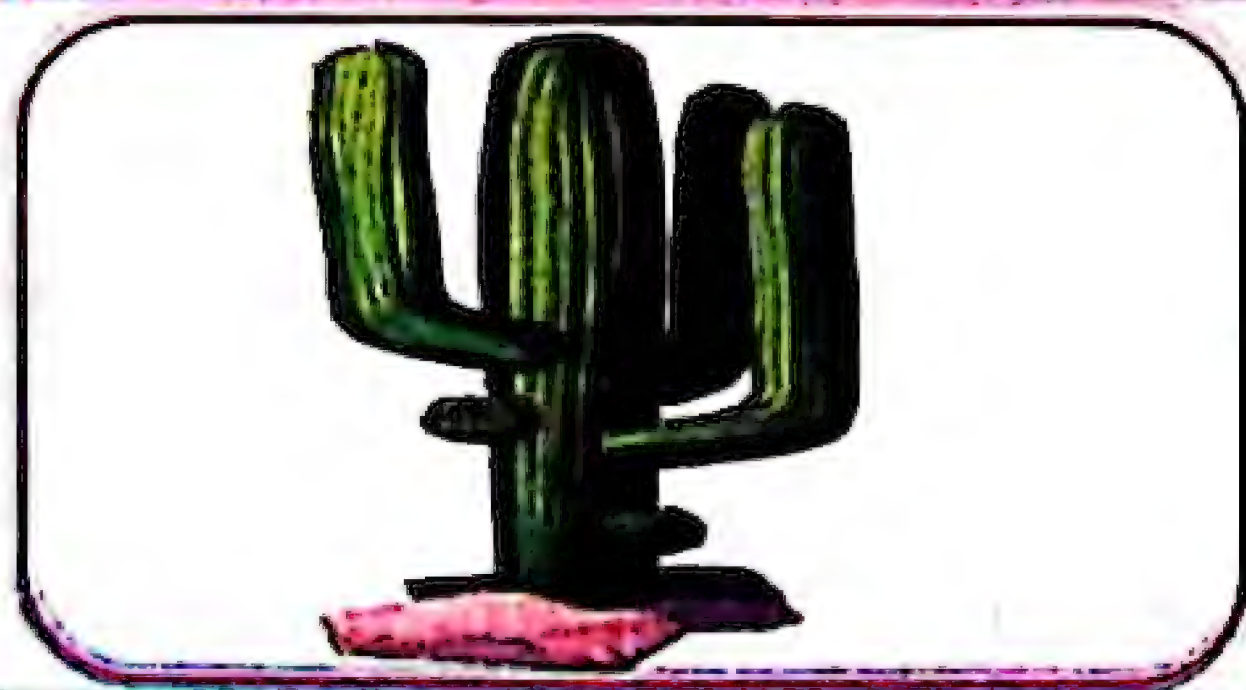
- 1) Camels adapted to (store - survive - sweat) in the desert.
- 2) Camels can store fat and nutrients in their (hooves - fur - hump).

#### B) Answer the following questions.

- 3) Why is it easier for camels to walk on sand?

- 4) Why do camels have thick fur?

### 6 Look at the pictures and write a sentence.



cactus / tubes



palm trees - oasis

### 7 Copy the following sentence.

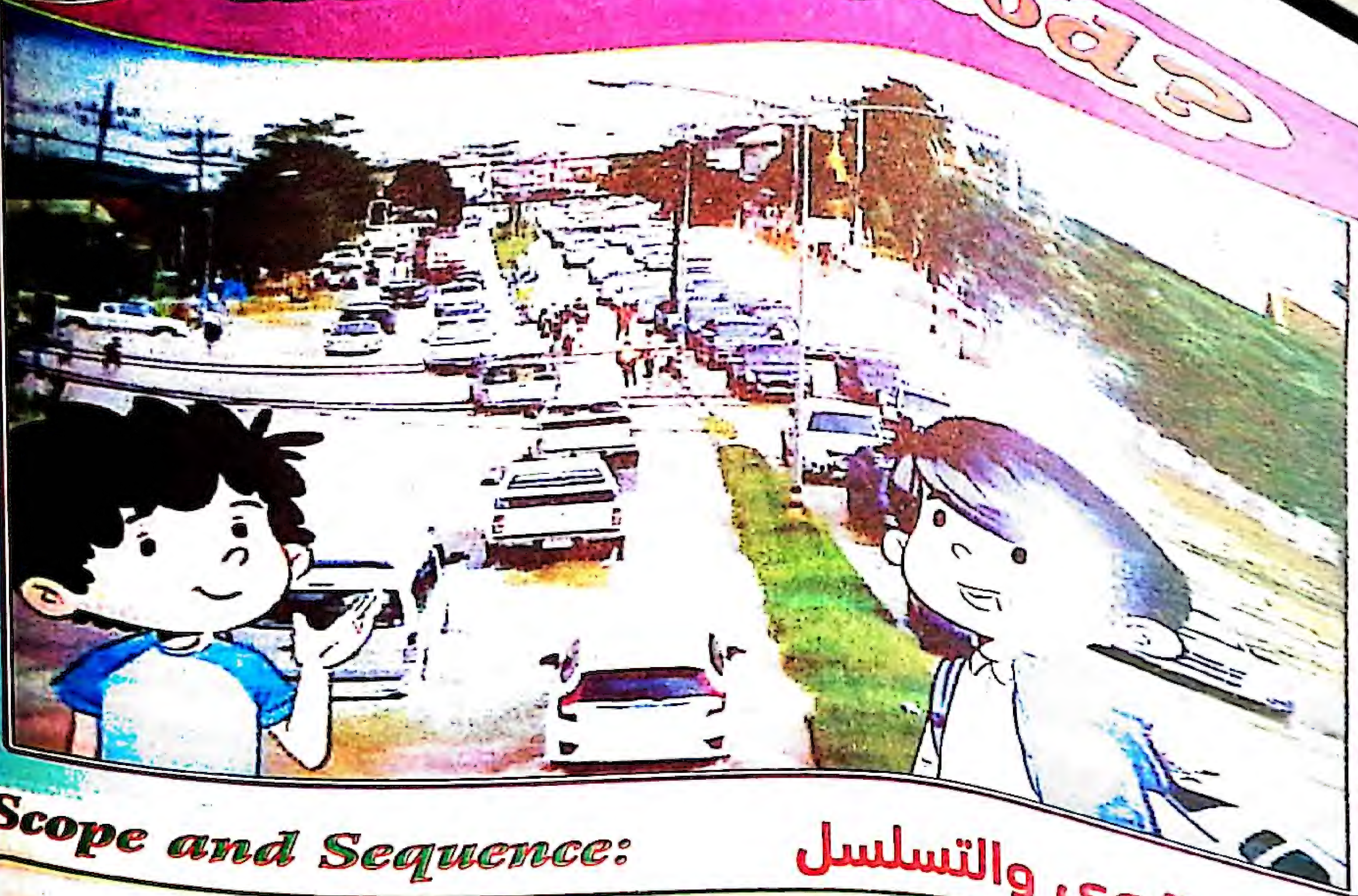


Siwa is an oasis.





# What is a flood?



## Scope and Sequence:

## المحتوى والتسلسل

Vocabulary	المفردات اللغوية	<p><b>Water engineering:</b> barrier, canal, dam, drain, pipe, pump, sandbag</p> <p><b>Verbs:</b> collapse, install, minimize, predict, protect, ruin, warn, wash away</p> <p><b>Adjectives:</b> bossy, brave, calm, caring, cooperative, cowardly, funny, generous, lazy, mean, moody, polite, responsible, selfish, wise</p>
Language	اللغة	<p>- There is <b>too much</b> water. - There isn't <b>enough</b> water.</p> <p>- There are <b>too many</b> cars. - There aren't <b>enough</b> trees.</p>
Reading	القراءة	- An interview with an emergency responder; a text about farming in dry areas
Phonics	الصوتيات	- <b>ous</b> : dangerous, generous, nervous
Life skills	المهارات الحياتية	- <b>Problem-solving:</b> suggesting solutions to solve problems
Values	القيم	- <b>Collaboration:</b> helping others
Issues and challenges	القضايا والتحديات	- Curiosity
Integrated cross-curriculum topics	التكامل عبر موضوعات المنهج	<p>- Sustainable development</p> <p>- Environmental responsibility</p> <p>- <b>Science:</b> agricultural science</p> <p>- <b>Social studies:</b> water engineering in the past and today; the role of first responders</p>



# Unit (6)

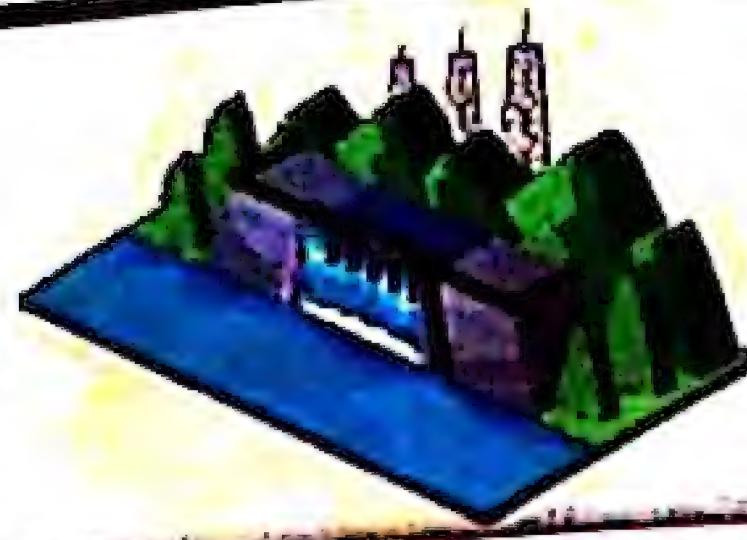
## Part (1) P. (74 - 77)



**barrier**  
حاجز



**sandbags**  
أكياس رمل



**dam**  
سد



**drain**  
مصرف / بالوعة



**canal**  
قناة



**pipe**  
ماسورة



**pump**  
مضخة



**flood**  
فيضان

## Definitions:

Word	Definition	
<b>dam</b>	something that stops water in a river	سد
<b>canal</b>	a river that people build	قناة
<b>barrier</b>	stops water in the street and protects buildings	حاجز
<b>ruin</b>	to damage or destroy something	يُدمر
<b>wash away</b>	to carry something away with water	يزيل / يجرف
<b>collapse</b>	to fall down	ينهار
<b>protect</b>	to keep something safe	يحمي
<b>predict</b>	to say what might happen in the future	يتنبأ
<b>warn</b>	to tell people that something bad will happen, so they can prepare	يحذر
<b>install</b>	to put something in	يُنشِب
<b>minimize</b>	to make something smaller or less	يقلل
<b>meteorologists</b>	people who study the weather	علماء الأرصاد الجوية
<b>pump</b>	people use this to take water out of a building in a flood	مضخة
<b>pipe</b>	water travels through this under or above the ground	ماسورة
<b>drain</b>	water in the street goes down this	بالوعة - مجاري



## What is a flood?

### Vocabulary:

everyone	كل واحد	scientist	عالم	shop	محل
airport	مطار	thunderstorm	عاصفة رعدية	engineer	مهندس
port	ميناء	new technology	تكنولوجيا جديدة	street	شارع
warning	تحذير	dangerous effects	آثار خطيرة	powerful	قوى

### Phrases & Prepositions:

in front of	أمام	wash away	يجرف
keep out	يُبعد	important for	هام لـ
go down	ينزل	keep safe	يظل آمناً
above the ground	فوق الأرض	in good condition	في حالة جيدة
put up	يقيم / ينشئ	move away	يحرك بعيداً
stop water	يمنع الماء	send warnings	يرسل تحذيرات
prepare for	يُعِدُّ	remove the water	يزيل الماء

### Regular Verbs:

Present	Past	P.P
flood يفيض	flooded	flooded
ruin يُدمِّر	ruined	ruined
warn يُحذِر	warned	warned
study يدرس	studied	studied

Present	Past	P.P
predict يتنبأ	predicted	predicted
prepare يستعد / يجهز	prepared	prepared
minimize يُقلِّل	minimized	minimized
collapse ينهار	collapsed	collapsed

### Read and learn:

Why do we need sandbags in a flood?  
لماذا نحتاج أكياس الرمل أثناء الفيضان؟

To keep water out of buildings.  
لكي تبعد الماء عن المباني.

Meteorologists can warn people about floods.  
يستطيع علماء الأرصاد تحذير الناس من الفيضانات.

Barriers can protect buildings.  
يمكن للحواجز أن تحمي المباني.

### Reading: (SB P. 74)



In 2020, there was a flood in Egypt. There was a lot of rain, as well as thunderstorms and lightning. The airport in Luxor and the ports in Alexandria and Sharm El-Sheikh were closed.



## Unit (6)



Yes, that's right. A lot of rain fell in a very short time. There was too much water, and the streets and buildings in Cairo and other places flooded.

### Reading: (SB P. 77)

When there are floods, there can be big problems. Flood water can **ruin** homes, shops, and offices. It can **wash away** roads or make bridges and homes **collapse**. It's important for engineers and scientists to find ways to **protect** everyone from floods. Meteorologists are people who study the weather. They can watch what is happening and **predict** when floods will start. They can **warn** people to put up barriers or use sandbags to keep their homes safe. They can send these warnings on cell phones so everyone gets them quickly.

We can **install** new technology such as more powerful pumps to remove the water. We can keep drains clear and in good condition so water can move away quickly. When it rains a lot in a short time, there is a risk of flooding. If we are prepared for this, we can **minimize** the dangerous effects of flooding.

## Language Focus

### Countable nouns

They have singular and plural forms.

EX. (tree - trees) - (car - cars) - (ruler - rulers) - (pencil - pencils)

### Uncountable nouns

They don't have a plural form.

EX. water - paper - rain

### too many + a countable noun

بمعنى كثيرًا جدًا وتستخدم مع الأسماء التي تعد.

EX. - There are **too many** rulers. - There are **too many** cars.

### too much + an uncountable noun

بمعنى كثير جدًا وتستخدم مع الأسماء التي لا تعد.

EX. - There is **too much** water. - There is **too much** rain.



**enough + countable / uncountable noun**

**What is a flood?**

بمعنى كافى وتأتى قبل الأسماء التى تعد والتى لا تعد.

- EX. - There isn't enough water.  
- There aren't enough rulers.

## Practice

**Choose the correct answer.**

- 1) There is (many - too many - enough) water. (SB)
- 2) There is (many - too many - too much) paper. (SB)
- 3) There are (much - too much - too many) rulers. (SB)
- 4) There aren't (too much - enough - much) cups. (SB)
- 5) There aren't enough (pencil - pencils - car). (SB)

## Activities

**1 Write the missing letter(s).**



bar \_ i \_ r



c \_ na \_



d \_ m



dr \_ \_ n



p \_ p \_



p \_ \_ p



s \_ ndba \_ s



flo \_ \_




## Unit (6)

### 2 Make a word.


a n l  
c a



a m d



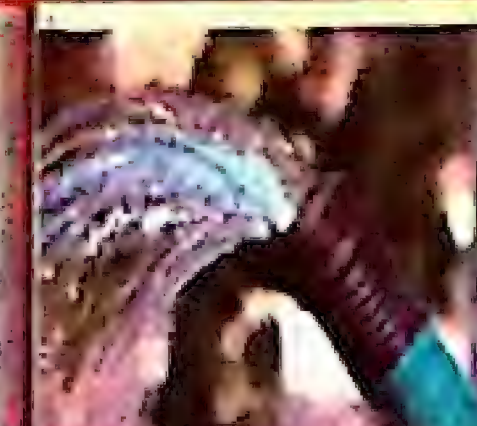
p e  
i p



i n a  
r d



m p  
u p



s d n a  
s a b g



### 3 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) People put (**sandbags** - canals - dams) in front of houses and buildings to keep water out. (SB)
- 2) A (**dam** - barrier - drain) stops water in a river. (SB)
- 3) Water on the surface of streets can go down a (**drain** - barrier - dam). (SB)
- 4) Water moves in (**pipes** - sandbags - pumps) under the ground or above the ground. (SB)
- 5) You can use a (**dam** - pump - drain) to take water out of a building in a flood. (SB)
- 6) A (**pump** - canal - dam) is a river that people build, so they can move water to where they need it. (SB)
- 7) In a flood, people can put up a (**pipe** - barrier - pump) to stop water in the street. (SB)
- 8) There is (**too much** - too many - many) water. (SB)
- 9) There isn't (**too many** - many - enough) paper. (SB)
- 10) There are (**too much** - too many - much) pencils. (SB)
- 11) (**Archaeologists** - Meteorologists - Psychologists) are people who study the weather. (SB)
- 12) We can (**minimize** - collapse - ruin) the effects of flooding if we are prepared. (WB)



## What is a flood?

- 13) Flood water can (wash away - warn - install) cars, roads and bridges. (WB)
- 14) We need to (predict - install - ruin) a pump to remove the water. (WB)
- 15) We can (ruin - protect - collapse) our streets with barriers. (WB)
- 16) Flood water can (ruin - install - protect) homes and shops. (WB)
- 17) Buildings can (collapse - wash away - minimize) when there are dangerous floods. (WB)
- 18) Meteorologists can (protect - warn - ruin) people about bad weather. (WB)
- 19) Meteorologists can (predict - minimize - ruin) floods because they study the weather. (WB)
- 20) There are (too many - too much - much) people. (WB)

### 4 Read and match.

- |                              |                                    |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1) Meteorologists are people | a) stops water in a river.         |
| 2) ruin                      | b) to keep something safe.         |
| 3) protect                   | c) who study the weather.          |
| 4) A dam                     | d) to damage or destroy something. |
| 1- (       )                 | 2- (       )                       |
| 3- (       )                 | 4- (       )                       |

### 5 Re-arrange the words to make correct sentences.

- 1) aren't - rulers - There - enough - . (SB)
- 2) we - do - need - Why - in - sandbags - a flood - ? (SB)
- 3) can - protect - Barriers - buildings - . (SB)

### 6 Read the passage, then answer the questions. SB P. (74)

In 2020, there was a flood in Egypt. There was a lot of rain, as well as thunderstorms and lightning. The airport in Luxor and the ports in Alexandria and Sharm El-Sheikh were closed. A lot of rain fell in a very short time. There was too much water, and the streets and buildings in Cairo and other places flooded.

#### A) Choose the correct answer.

- 1) In (2019 - 2018 - 2020), there was a flood in Egypt.



# Unit (6)

2) There was (a lot - little - less) of rain.

B) Answer the following questions.

3) What places were closed because of the flood?

4) What happened to the streets and buildings?

7 Look and write a sentence under each picture. (SB)



dam - water



too many - trees

8 Fill in the spaces using: (SB)

protect - minimize - barrier - enough

1) There aren't .....

2) To ..... is to make something smaller or less. cups.

3) To ..... is to keep something safe.

4) A ..... stops water in the street and protects buildings.

9 Complete the following dialogue with: (SB)

keep - flood - river - barriers

Mariam : What is a ..... (1) .....

Mona : A large amount of water covering an area. ....?

Mariam : Why do we need ..... (2) .....

Mona : To ..... (3) ..... water out of buildings. .... in a flood?

Mariam : What does a dam do?

Mona : It stops water in a ..... (4) .....





calm  
هادئ



generous  
كريم



scared  
خائف



funny  
مضحك



brave  
شجاع



polite  
مehذب



lazy  
كسول



cooperative  
متعاون

## Definitions:

Word	Definition
volunteer	to help other people without getting paid يتطوع
severe	very serious قاس / شديد
rescue	to take someone out of a dangerous place ينقذ
heavy rainfall	a lot of (rainfall) هطول غزير للأمطار
emergency responder	helps his community when there is an emergency مقدم الإسعافات الأولية
bossy	liking telling people what to do محب للرناسة
selfish	thinks about himself أناني
mean	doesn't like to share things بخيل
generous	likes helping others and giving people presents كريم
calm	not worrying or get excited about things هادئ
cooperative	works very well in a team متعاون
polite	speaks nicely to everyone and behaves well مؤدب
caring	sensible and can look after other people مهتم
responsible	kind and not scared in dangerous situations مسئول
moody	We don't know if he is going to be happy, sad or angry. متقلب المزاج



## Unit (6)

### Vocabulary:

communicator	مُتَصَلِّ / محاور	injured	مصاب	joke	نكتة / مزحة
community	مجتمع	boat	قارب	wise	حكيم
the police	الشرطة	kind	عطوف / طيب	nicely	بلطف
firefighter	رجل إطفاء	loyal	وفى / مخلص	scary	مرعب
emergency	طوارئ	pleased	مسرور	present	هدية
interviewer	محاور / مذيع	cowardly	جبان	though	مع ذلك
volunteering	التطوع	citizen	مواطن	quickly	بسرعة
dangerous situations	مواقف خطيرة	moody	متقلب المزاج	sick	مريض
upset	مضطرب / منزعج	prepared	مستعد	worried	قلق

### Adjectives

Positive (good)			
caring	مهتم	brave	شجاع
cooperative	متعاون	polite	مؤدب
generous	كريم	calm	هادئ
responsible	مسئول	wise	حكيم
funny	مضحك		

Negative (bad)			
bossy	متسلط	mean	بخيل
cowardly	جبان	moody	متقلب المزاج
lazy	كسول	selfish	أناني

### Phrases & Prepositions:

rescue ..... from	يُنقذ ..... من	pleased to	مسرور من / لـ
help community	يساعد المجتمع	take...out of	يُخرج من
train to	يتدرب لـ	excited about	مسرور بـ
do jobs	يقوم بمهام	give presents	يقدم هدايا
focus on	يركز على	work hard	يعمل بجد
ready to	مستعد لـ	stuck in	محبوس / عالق في
travel around	يسافر حول (يتجول)	do first aid	يقوم بإسعافات أولية
look after	يعتني بـ	scared of	خائف من

### Regular Verbs

Present	Past	P.P.
describe يصف	described	described
volunteer يتطوع	volunteered	volunteered
enjoy يستمتع بـ	enjoyed	enjoyed
focus يركز على	focused	focused
rescue ينقذ	rescued	rescued

### Irregular Verbs

Present	Past	P.P.
stick يحبس / يحشر	stuck	stuck
pay يدفع	paid	paid
speak يتحدث	spoke	spoken



## What is a flood?

### Read and learn: (SB P. 79)

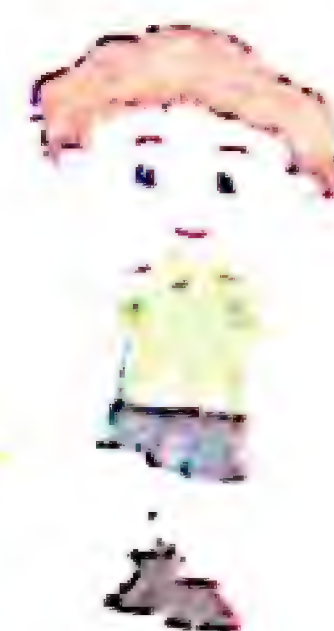


I think people who are volunteers might be "caring".

أعتقد أن المتطوعين قد يكونوا "مهتمين".

Yes, because they want to help other people.

نعم، لأنهم يريدون مساعدة الآخرين.



### Reading: (SB P. 78)



Lara is an emergency responder. When there was a flood in Cairo in 2020, she was one of the first people to help the other citizens from the flood.

**Interviewer** : Can you describe what an emergency responder is?

**Lara** : Yes, of course. I volunteer to help my community when there is an emergency. We aren't the police, or firefighters, but we are trained to help them do their jobs. We can get to a place quickly, do first aid, and rescue people from floods.

**Interviewer** : Do you enjoy being an emergency responder?

**Lara** : Yes, I do. I like helping people and we do lots of different things.

**Interviewer** : Is it a scary thing to do?

**Lara** : Well, sometimes it is, but then I think that other people will be scared as well, so I focus on how I can help them.

**Interviewer** : What did you do when the flood started in Cairo?

**Lara** : We knew it might be dangerous when there was very heavy rainfall. So, my team were ready to help people quickly. Our job was to help people who were sick or injured.

**Interviewer** : How did you travel around the city?

**Lara** : We had small boats, so we could go to different houses and help people who were stuck in their homes.

**Interviewer** : Were people pleased to see you?

**Lara** : Yes, they were! That's one of the things I love about volunteering - you can make people very happy!

**Interviewer** : Thank you, Lara.



# Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).



f\_nn\_



br\_\_e



sc\_\_ed



la\_\_



g\_ner\_us



ca\_m



p\_l\_te



ca\_\_ng

2 Make a word.

a e c  
r s d



a r b  
e v



y l  
z a



l a l r  
i n a f



o i l  
e p t



r a n  
i c g





## What is a flood?

### 3 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 We (**swim** - **do** - **play**) a lot of different things. (SB)
- 2 I can rescue people (**at** - **by** - **from**) floods. (SB)
- 3 To (**collapse** - **rescue** - **play**), is to take someone out of a dangerous place. (SB)
- 4 Severe means very (**calm** - **serious** - **pleased**). (SB)
- 5 Sarah tells a lot of jokes and makes people laugh. She is (**funny** - **loyal** - **bossy**). (SB)
- 6 Fares thinks about himself. He is (**brave** - **selfish** - **mean**). (SB)
- 7 She likes giving people presents. She is (**mean** - **generous** - **selfish**). (SB)
- 8 (**Cowardly** - **Bossy** - **Caring**) means sensible and can look after other people. (SB)
- 9 Daddy isn't scared of anything! He's (**moody** - **brave** - **bossy**). (WB)
- 10 Hany is (**wise** - **polite** - **moody**). You don't know if he is going to be happy, sad or angry. (WB)
- 11 Omar is (**wise** - **moody** - **bossy**). He is clever and knows a lot of things. (WB)
- 12 Fatima is always (**bossy** - **moody** - **calm**). She never gets upset or worried. (WB)
- 13 Maryam always says "thank you"! She's very (**moody** - **polite** - **bossy**). (WB)
- 14 Amir is (**bossy** - **polite** - **moody**). He always tells us what to do! (WB)
- 15 Khaled sits on the sofa and doesn't help at home, he is (**brave** - **active** - **lazy**). (WB)

### 4 Read and match. (SB)

- |                                   |                          |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) A volunteer helps other people | a) He is caring.         |
| 2) Tom thinks about himself.      | b) what to do.           |
| 3) He looks after other people.   | c) without getting paid. |
| 4) A bossy likes telling people   | d) He is selfish.        |

1- ( )

2- ( )

3- ( )

4- ( )



# Unit (6)

## Part (3) P. (80 - 81)

# Phonics



**dangerous**  
خطير



**generous**  
كريم



**nervous**  
عصبى / متوتر



**enormous**  
ضخم / هائل



**famous**  
مشهور

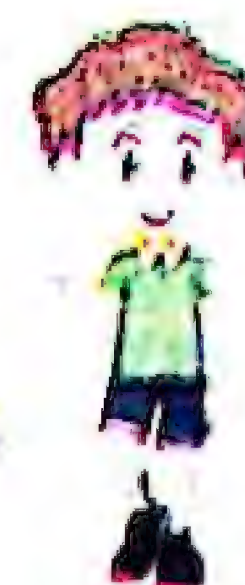
## Read and learn: SB (P.80)



The famous statue is enormous!



I'm nervous. Is it dangerous?



## Vocabulary:

farming	زراعة	irrigation	رى	well	بئر
dry areas	مناطق جافة	field	حقل	source	مصدر
Ancient Egyptians	المصريون القدماء	traditional	تقليدى	drip	الري بالتنقيط
hydroponic farm	مزرعة مائية (بدون تربة)	system	نظام	statue	تمثال
modern technology	تكنولوجيا حديثة	anywhere	فى أى مكان	useful	مفيد
flood irrigation	الري بالغمر	spray	الري بالرش	crop	محصول
soil	تربة	pleased	مسرور	boats	قوارب

## Phrases & Prepositions:

get water from	يحصل على الماء من	contain the minerals	يحتوى على المعادن
for irrigation	للرى	look like	يشبه
waste water	يسرف / يبدد الماء	in the future	فى المستقبل
spray across	يرش عبر / يرش خلال	grow plants	يزرع النباتات



## Regular Verbs

Present	Past	P.P.
irrigate <span>يروي</span>	irrigated	irrigated
spray <span>يرش</span>	sprayed	sprayed
waste <span>يسرف / يبدد</span>	wasted	wasted
contain <span>يحتوى على</span>	contained	contained

## What is a flood? Irregular Verbs

Present	Past	P.P.
mean <span>يعنى / يقصد</span>	meant	meant
bring <span>يحضّر</span>	brought	brought

## Reading: SB (P.81)

### Farming in dry areas

We all know that plants need sunlight, food, and water. So how do people grow food in the desert, when there isn't enough water?



spray



drip

Farmers in dry countries need to water their crops. There isn't enough rainfall to give the crops all the water they need so they use irrigation. This means bringing water through pipes, from wells, canals, or other sources of water. Farmers also use pumps to move water from rivers or wells to the fields. Ancient Egyptians used irrigation in the past, and people still need it today. Irrigation systems have changed over time and now they can carry more water.

The problem with modern irrigation is that it can take too much water out of rivers, lakes, and springs.

There are different ways to irrigate a field. Flood irrigation covers a whole field in water. Or there are systems that spray water across a field. Both these types can waste water. The best way is drip irrigation. This is where water drips onto the plants through holes in the pipes. The water only goes onto the plant, where it is needed, not into the ground. And water isn't lost to evaporation.



## Unit (6)



### hydroponic farm

A new way of farming in dry countries is hydroponic farming. This is a modern technology that is useful in dry countries. It uses only water, not soil, to grow plants. The special water contains the minerals that the plant needs. This system uses a lot less water than traditional farming. Farmers can start a hydroponic farm anywhere – it doesn't have to be on land that is good for traditional farming. Is this what all farms will look like in the future?

## Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).



dan \_ \_ rous



gen \_ \_ ous



ne \_ \_ ous



en \_ rmo \_ s



f \_ mo \_ s



irr \_ \_ ation

2 Make a word.

g n a r  
e u d s o



e r e n  
s g u o



u o r  
e n v s





## What is a flood?

o m r n  
u e o s



s m a  
u f o



i r r a g  
o i i n t



### 3 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) The famous statue is (**small** - little - enormous). It's very big. (SB)
- 2) We all know that plants need (**moonlight** - sunlight - starlight), food and water. (SB)
- 3) Farmers in (**wet** - dry - rainfall) countries need to water their crops. (SB)
- 4) A new way of farming in dry countries is (**hydroponic** - hydrosonic - hydrochloric) farming. (SB)
- 5) Why does flood irrigation (**protect** - waste - play) water? (SB)
- 6) Hydroponic farming is good for countries that have (**a lot of** - too much - less) water. (SB)
- 7) There are systems that spray water (**at** - by - across) a field. (SB)
- 8) I'm (**dangerous** - nervous - generous). I'm not pleased. (SB)
- 9) The lion is (**dangerous** - generous - famous). (SB)
- 10) All people know him, he is (**generous** - famous - enormous). (SB)
- 11) Hydroponic farming grows plants in (**air** - water - land), not soil. (WB)
- 12) The water contains (**minerals** - oxygen - wood) that plants need. (WB)
- 13) Hydroponic farming uses (**more** - less - a lot) water than traditional farming. (WB)
- 14) You (**need** - needs - don't need) good land to start hydroponic farm. (WB)

### 4 Read and match. (WB)

- 1) Farmers in dry countries
  - 2) Farmers bring water through pipes
  - 3) Farmers use pumps to
  - 4) Plants need
- 1- ( )      2- ( )      3- ( )      4- ( )

- a) sunlight, food and water.
- b) move water to their fields.
- c) need to use irrigation.
- d) from wells or canals.



## Unit (6)



### 5 Re-arrange the following sentences.

- 1) famous - is - The - enormous - statue - and - . (SB)  
.....
- 2) irrigation - does - Why - flood - water - waste - ? (SB)  
.....
- 3) woman - is - This - generous - very - . (SB)  
.....



### 6 Read the passage then answer the questions.

SB (P.81)

Farmers in dry countries need to water their crops. There is not enough rainfall to give the crops all the water they need so they use irrigation. This means bringing water in through pipes, from wells, canals or other sources of water. Farmers also use pumps to move water from rivers or wells to the fields. Ancient Egyptians used irrigation in the past and people still need it today. Irrigation systems have changed over time and now they can carry more water. The problem with modern irrigation is that, it can take too much water out of rivers, lakes and springs.

#### A) Choose the correct answer.

- 1) There (is - isn't - are) enough rainfall in dry countries.
- 2) Farmers also use (dams - pumps - pipes) to move water from rivers or wells to the fields.

#### B) Answer the following questions.

- 3) What is the problem with Irrigation?  
.....

- 4) Where do farmers get water from for Irrigation?  
.....



## What is a flood?

**7** Look and write a sentence under each picture.



lion - dangerous



tree - enormous

**8** Fill in the spaces with:

dangerous - enormous - water - generous

- 1) My teacher is very .....
- 2) Plants need sunlight, food and .....
- 3) The lion is very .....
- 4) The famous statue is .....



**AL-BAHER**

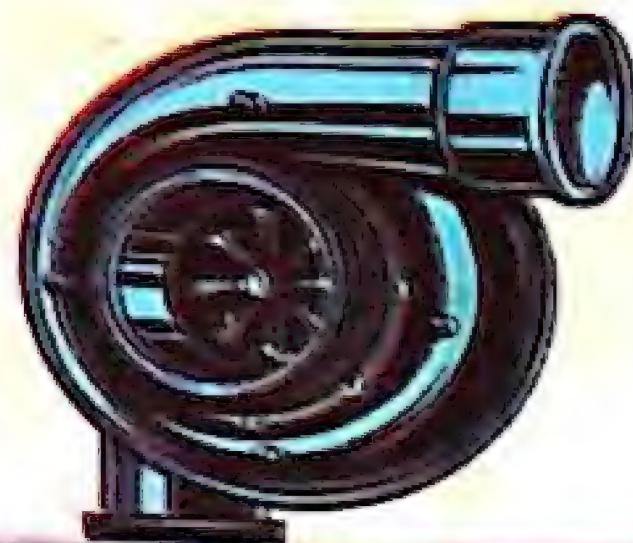


# Unit (6)

## Part (4) P. (82 - 83)



**waterwheel**  
ساقية



**turbine**  
محرك / التوربين



**High Dam**  
السد العالي



**oasis**  
واحة



**aqueduct**  
قناة مائية



**shadoof**  
شادوف



**desalination**  
تحلية المياه المالحة



**lake**  
بحيرة

## Definitions:

Word	Definition	
<b>desalination</b>	taking salt out of seawater	تحلية المياه
<b>aqueduct</b>	It carries water long distances.	قناة مائية
<b>waterwheel</b>	a wheel that uses running water to create energy	ساقية
<b>dam</b>	a lake created by stopping water in a river	سد
<b>turbine</b>	It turns around like a wheel.	محرك
<b>shadoof</b>	It is used with a bucket that goes into a well and brings up water.	شادوف

## Vocabulary:

<b>The River Nile</b>	نهر النيل	<b>electricity</b>	كهرباء	<b>oxen</b>	ثيران
<b>running water</b>	الماء الجارى	<b>machine</b>	آلة / ماكينة	<b>tower</b>	برج
<b>hydroelectric power</b>	الطاقة الكهرومائية	<b>seawater</b>	ماء البحر	<b>Cairo</b>	القاهرة
<b>ancient Greece</b>	اليونان القديمة	<b>ancient temple</b>	معبد قديم	<b>gravity</b>	جاذبية
<b>ancient Rome</b>	روما القديمة	<b>expensive</b>	غالى الثمن	<b>citadel</b>	القلعة
<b>water engineering</b>	هندسة الرى	<b>high X low</b>	عالي X منخفض	<b>money</b>	مال / نقود



# Phrases & Prepositions:

## What is a flood?

help with	يساعد في	go round	يدور حول
for a long time	لوقت طويل	because of	بسبب
take water from	ياخذ الماء من	control the water	يتحكم في الماء
on top of	على قمة (أعلى)	provide with	يمد / يزود بـ
bring up water	يحضر لأعلى	get fresh water	يحصل على الماء العذب

## Regular Verbs

Present	Past	P.P.
provide يمد / يزود	provided	provided
develop ينمي / يطور	developed	developed
create يبتكر	created	created
start يبدأ	started	started

## Irregular Verbs

Present	Past	P.P.
bring يحضر	brought	brought
cost يكلف	cost	cost

## In the past

## Water Engineering

## Today



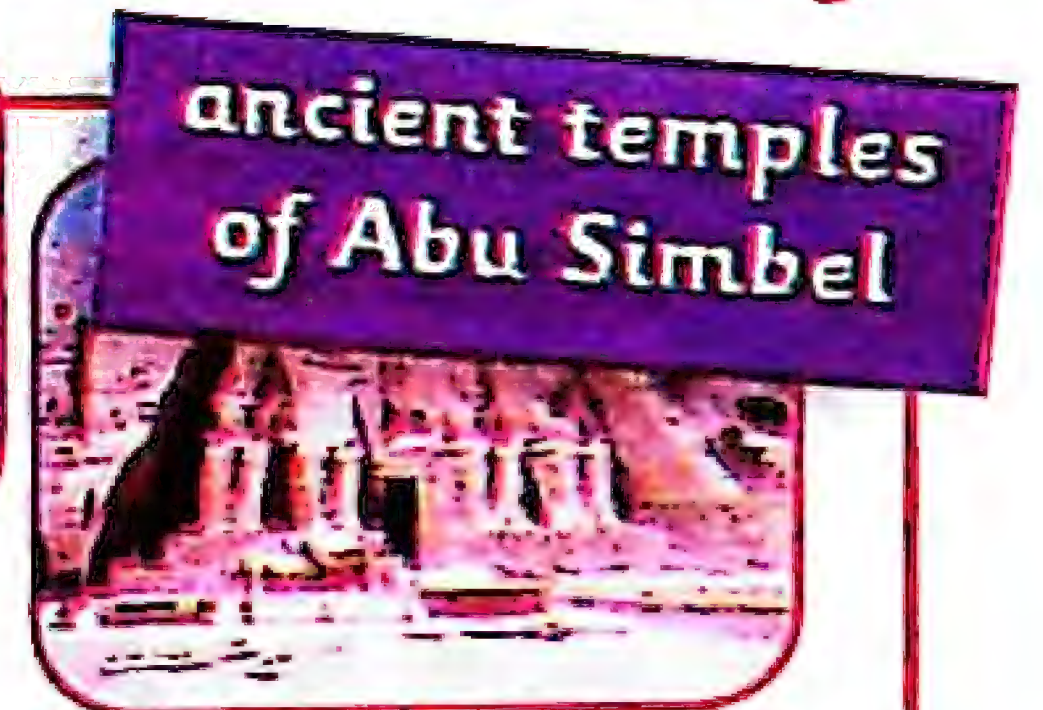
a waterwheel

Waterwheels used the energy of running water to move machines. The wheel is in a river, and the water makes it go round. The oldest picture of a waterwheel is from Egypt over 2,500 years ago! People have used waterwheels to help with irrigation and drinking water for a long time. They are very important today, too. Fayoum has more than 200 waterwheels.



High Dam

The High Dam is famous because it is the largest dam in the world. When the Nile flooded in the past, too much water went onto the land. Now, the dam can control the water and stop flooding. The dam stops the water in the River Nile and makes Lake Nasser. This helps to provide Egypt with enough water. The moving water turns a turbine to make hydroelectric power, so the dam gives us electricity, too. A turbine turns round, just like a wheel does. When people built the dam, they had to move the ancient monuments at Abu Simbel to higher ground!



ancient temples of Abu Simbel

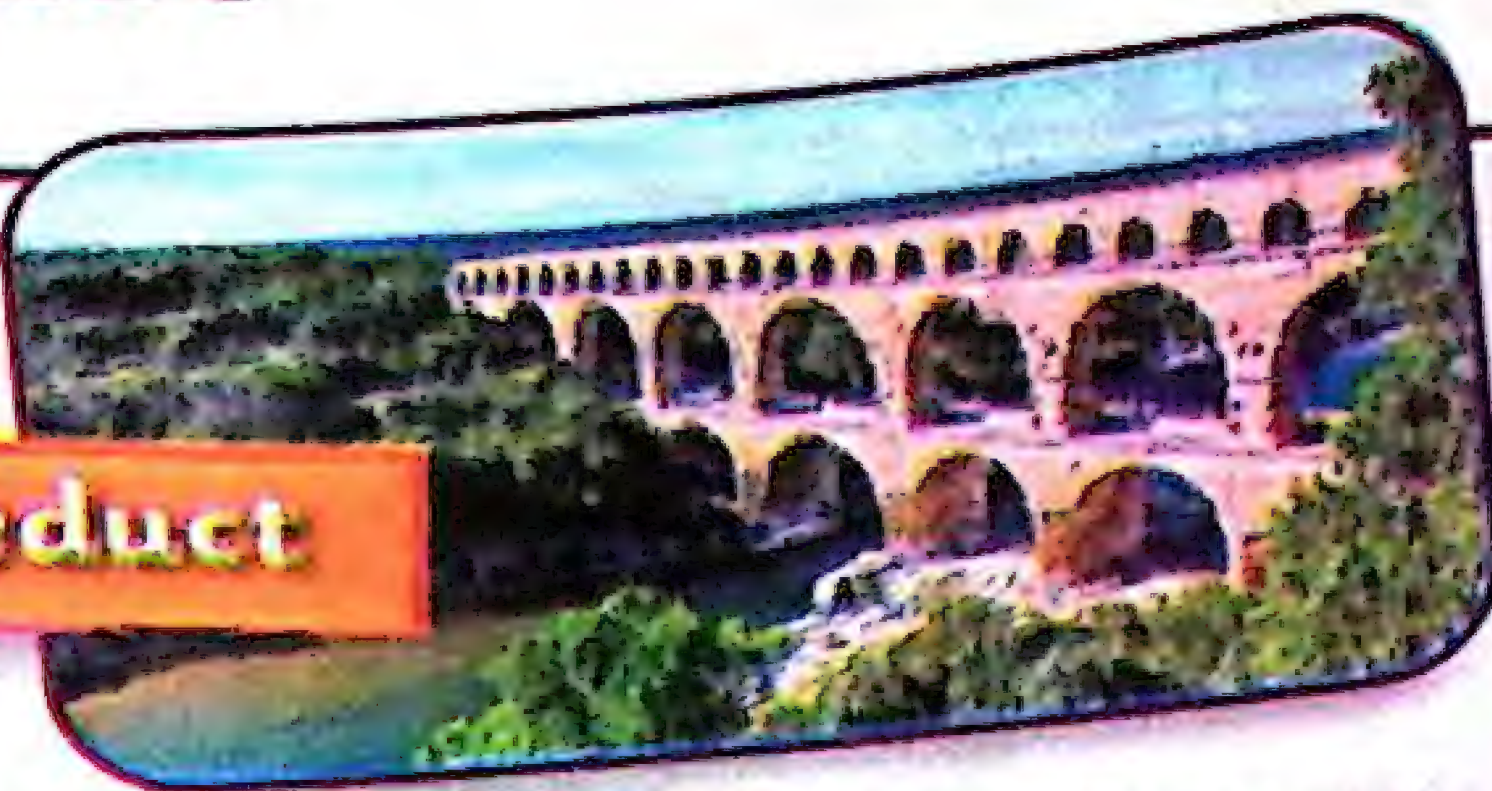


## Unit (6)

### In the past



#### an aqueduct



People built aqueducts in the past to move water from wells or rivers into cities the aqueduct of Cairo took water from the Nile to the Citadel of Cairo. The water ran from a well into a canal on top of a wall. Later, people built a tall tower with a well inside it. Water could move up inside the tower with six waterwheels. They used oxen to make the wheels go round. When water got to the top of the tower, it could go down the aqueduct to the citadel because of gravity.

People built aqueducts in ancient Greece and ancient Rome as well. They could move water from high up in the mountains, to cities where people needed it.

### Today



#### desalination

Desalination means taking the salt out of sea water to get fresh water. It is useful in countries like Egypt which don't have a lot of water. It can be expensive and use a lot of energy, but engineers are developing new technologies that use less energy and cost less money. In the future, people will get more fresh water from desalination.

## Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).



a wate\_whe\_l



the Hi\_h D\_m



aqu\_ \_uct



de\_alin\_tion



## What is a flood?



t\_r**u**b\_ne



sha\_\_of



o\_si\_\_



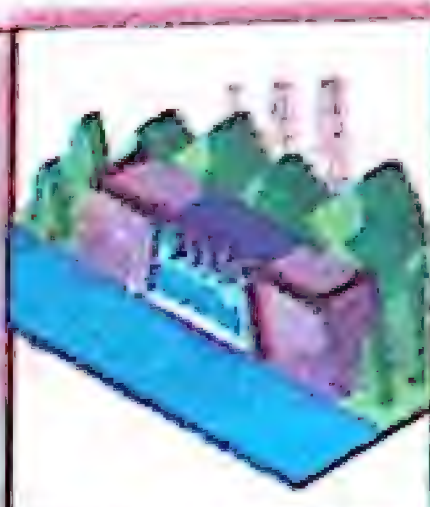
l\_\_e

### 2 Make a word.

e r t a h  
w l **w** e e



h g **H** i  
a **D** m



u q **a** e  
u d c t



l a s e  
n **d** i t  
a n o i



b u r i  
n **t** e



o o h a  
f **s** d



### 3 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) (Cars - Sea wheels - Waterwheels) used the energy of running water to move machines. (SB)
- 2) People have used waterwheels to help (at - with - by) irrigation. (SB)
- 3) People built (dams - waterwheels - aqueducts) in the past to move water from wells or rivers into cities. (SB)
- 4) People used (turbines - cars - oxen) to make the wheels go round. (SB)
- 5) The High Dam is (dangerous - famous - generous) because it is the largest dam in the world. (SB)
- 6) (Irrigation - Desalination - Deforestation) means taking the salt out of sea water to get fresh water. (SB)



## Unit (6)

- 7) Engineers are developing new technologies that use less energy and (take - cost - play) less money. (SB)
- 8) Waterwheels can help with (evaporation - irrigation - condensation). (SB)
- 9) The Aswan (Waterwheel - Dam - Aqueduct) created Lake Nasser. (SB)
- 10) Waterwheels have been used to help with irrigation and drinking water (by - at - for) a long time. (SB)

### 4 Read and match. (SB)

- |                                    |                                       |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1) A bucket goes into a well       | a) 200 waterwheels.                   |
| 2) People used aqueducts to        | b) it is the largest dam in the world |
| 3) The High Dam is famous, because | c) move water from wells or rivers.   |
| 4) Fayoum has more than            | d) and brings up water.               |
| 1- (            )                  | 2- (            )                     |
|                                    | 3- (            )                     |
|                                    | 4- (            )                     |

### 5 Re-arrange the words to make correct sentences.

- 1) High Dam - water - The - moving - make - electricity - to - uses - . (SB)
- 2) Aswan - is - the - Why - famous - Dam - ? (SB)
- 3) can - help - Waterwheels - irrigation - with - . (SB)

### 6 Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB P. 82)

Desalination means taking the salt out of sea water to get fresh water. It is useful in countries like Egypt which doesn't have a lot of water. It can be expensive and use a lot of energy, but engineers are developing new technologies that use less energy and cost less money. In the future, people will get more fresh water from desalination.

#### A) Choose the correct answer.

- 1) Engineers are developing new technologies that use (more - less - a lot of) energy.
- 2) People will get more fresh water from (pollution - desalination - station).



## What is a flood?

B) Answer the following questions.

3) What does "Desalination" mean?

4) Does desalination use a lot of energy or little energy?

7 Look and write a sentence under each picture. (SB)



desalination - salt



Dam / famous

8 Fill in the spaces with: (SB)

bucket - costs - Waterwheels - aqueducts

1) ..... can help with irrigation.

2) Desalination ..... less money.

3) A ..... goes into a well and brings up water.

4) An ..... moves water from wells or rivers into cities.

9 Copy the following sentence.

The High Dam is the largest dam in the world.





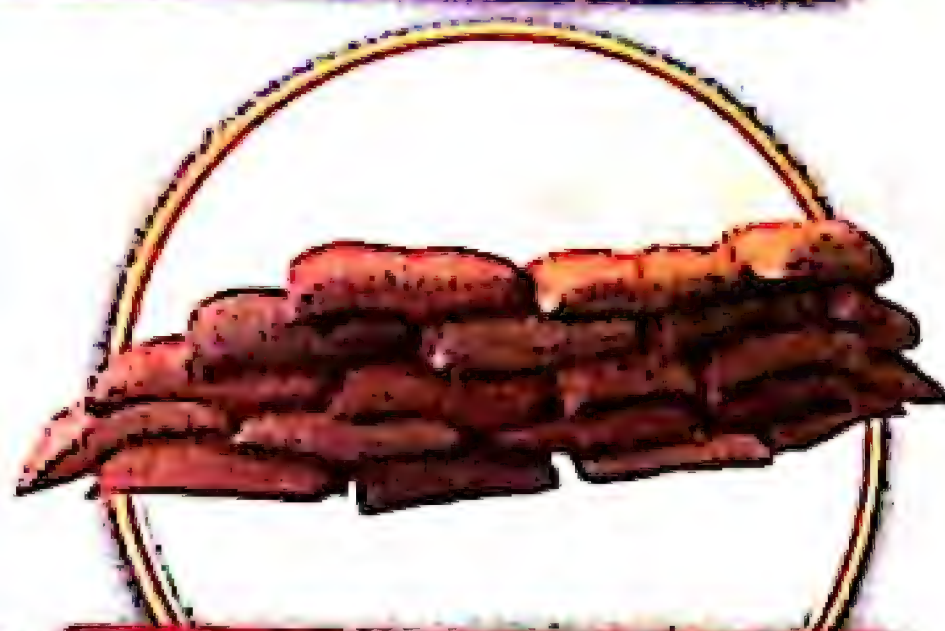
# Unit (6)

## Test Based on Unit (6)

### 1 Write the missing letter(s).



p \_ \_ p



s \_ nd \_ ags



ra \_ nf \_ ll



d \_ nger \_ us

### 2 Make a word.

r e \_ n  
o s v u



r t e a \_ w  
e e w h l



a n \_ c  
a l



### 3 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) In a flood, people can put up a (pipe - barrier - drain) to stop water in the street. (SB)
- 2) To (collapse - predict - protect) is to fall down. (SB)
- 3) To (warn - install - minimize) is to put something in. (SB)
- 4) There aren't (too much - much - enough) apples in the box. (SB)
- 5) There are too (much - many - enough) rulers. (SB)

### 4 Read and match.

- 1) A dam stops
- 2) Sandbags are used
- 3) Meteorologists are people
- 4) To wash away is

- a) to carry away something with water.
- b) water in a river.
- c) to keep water out of buildings.
- d) who study the weather.

1- ( )      2- ( )      3- ( )      4- ( )



## Test

**5** Read the passage then answer the questions.

Waterwheels used the energy of running water to move machines. The wheel is in a river, and the water makes it go round. The oldest picture of a waterwheel is from Egypt over 2,500 years ago! People have used waterwheels to help with irrigation and drinking water for a long time. They are very important today, too. Fayoum has more than 200 waterwheels.

**A) Choose the correct answer.**

- 1) Fayoum has more than (2500 - 20 - 200) waterwheels.
- 2) People have used waterwheels to help with irrigation and drinking (milk - water - coffee).

**B) Answer the following questions.**

- 3) Where is the oldest picture of waterwheel from?  
.....
- 4) Why did waterwheels use the energy of running water?  
.....

**6** Look and write a sentence under each picture.



friend / polite

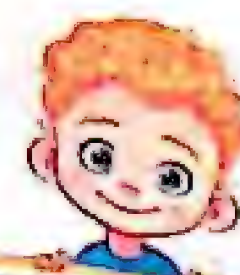


he / cooperative

**7** Copy the following sentence.



The High Dam is famous.





# Test Review based on Units (4,5,6)

## 1 Write the missing letter(s).



chim\_\_nzee



de\_\_rt



o\_\_is



san\_\_ags

## 2 Make a word.

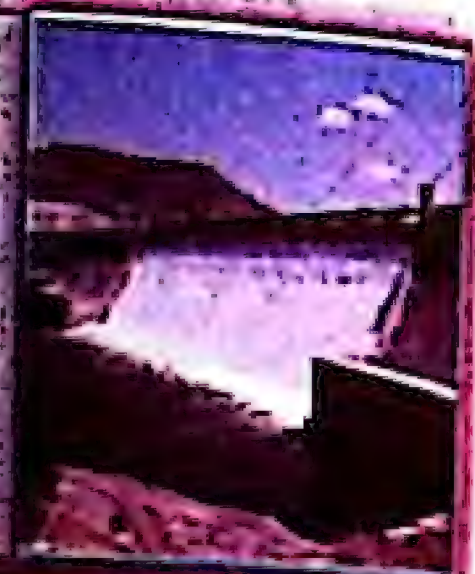
h e e t  
h c a



t t  
n e



r r a r  
i b e



## 3 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) We can make baskets from the leaves of (**palm** - tamarisk - acacia) trees.
- 2) The (**wetland** - equator - polar zone) is an imaginary line around the middle of the earth. (SB)
- 3) I have (**visit** - visited - visits) the pyramids. (SB)
- 4) There aren't (**much** - too much - enough) apples. (SB)

## 4 Read and match.

- 1) I loved seeing
- 2) Can I camp
- 3) He has
- 4) Protect

- a) is to keep something safe.
- b) climbed a mountain.
- c) chimpanzees.
- d) in wetland?

1- ( )

2- ( )

3- ( )

4- ( )



# Test

**5** Read the passage, then answer the questions.

My aunt is very generous. I love her so much. She helps me with my homework. She always gives me enormous presents. She gave me a tent and an acacia tree. I like the acacia tree so much. I visit my aunt every week. We are very happy.

**A) Choose the correct answer.**

1) My aunt gave me a tent and a/an (palm - acacia - tamarisk) tree.

2) My aunt is very (famous - generous - dangerous).

**B) Answer the following questions.**

3) What does your aunt give you?

4) What do you like so much?

**6** Look and write a sentence under each picture.



climb - tree



love - chimpanzees

**7** Copy the following sentence.



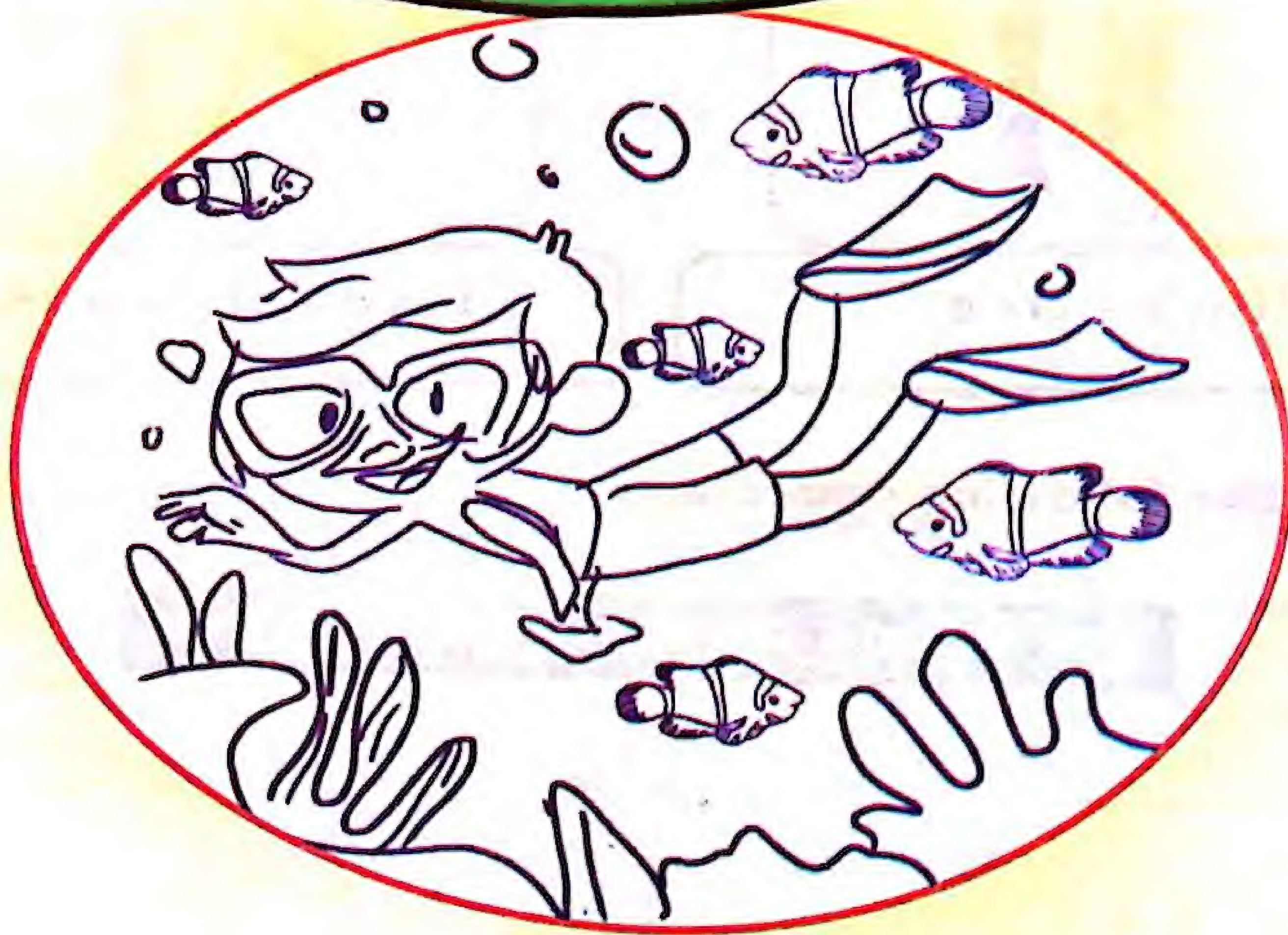
Let's look on the wildlife park.





CONNECT READING ADVENTURES

# Fares and the Fish





# The Characters

## Fares and the Fish



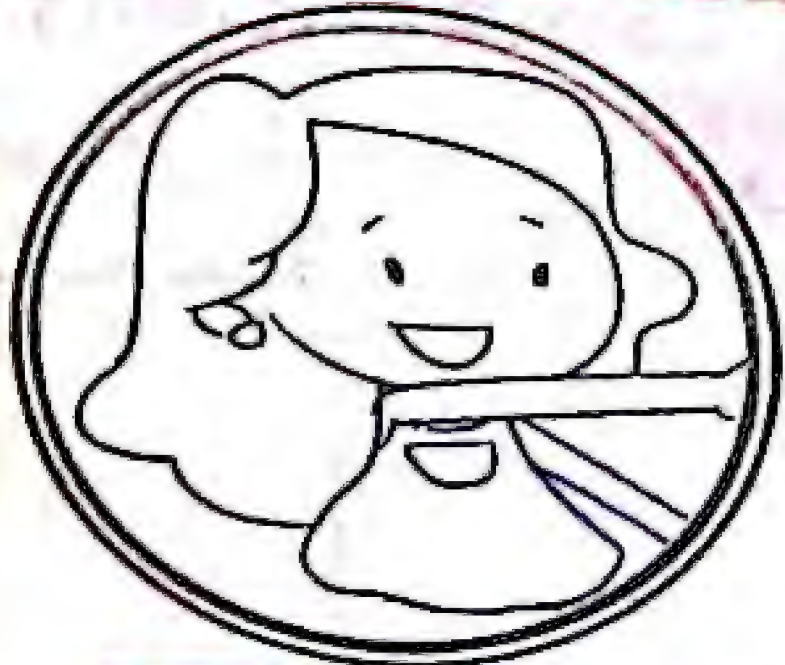
Mom



Fares



Dad



Dalia



Wael



Adam

### Part (1) (P. 92 - 95)

## Vocabulary:



live

يعيش



swimming

السباحة



pool

حمام سباحة



close to

قريب من



skateboard

لوح تزلج



bike

دراجة



garage

الجراج



helmet

خوذة



park

حديقة

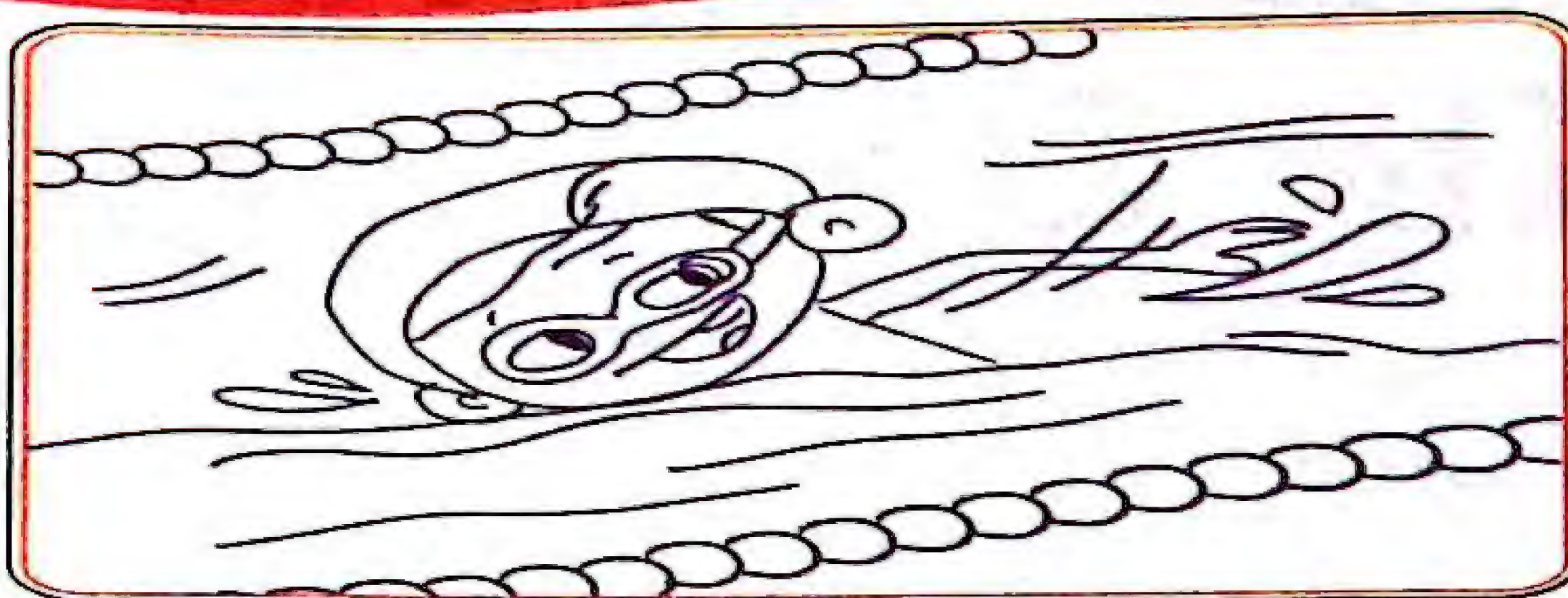


knee pads

واقى ركبة



# The Story



(P. 92)

Fares **lived** in Hurghada with his family. He loved swimming. He went **swimming** every day and **trained** in the **pool** for an hour. He wanted to be an athlete and to win lots of competitions.

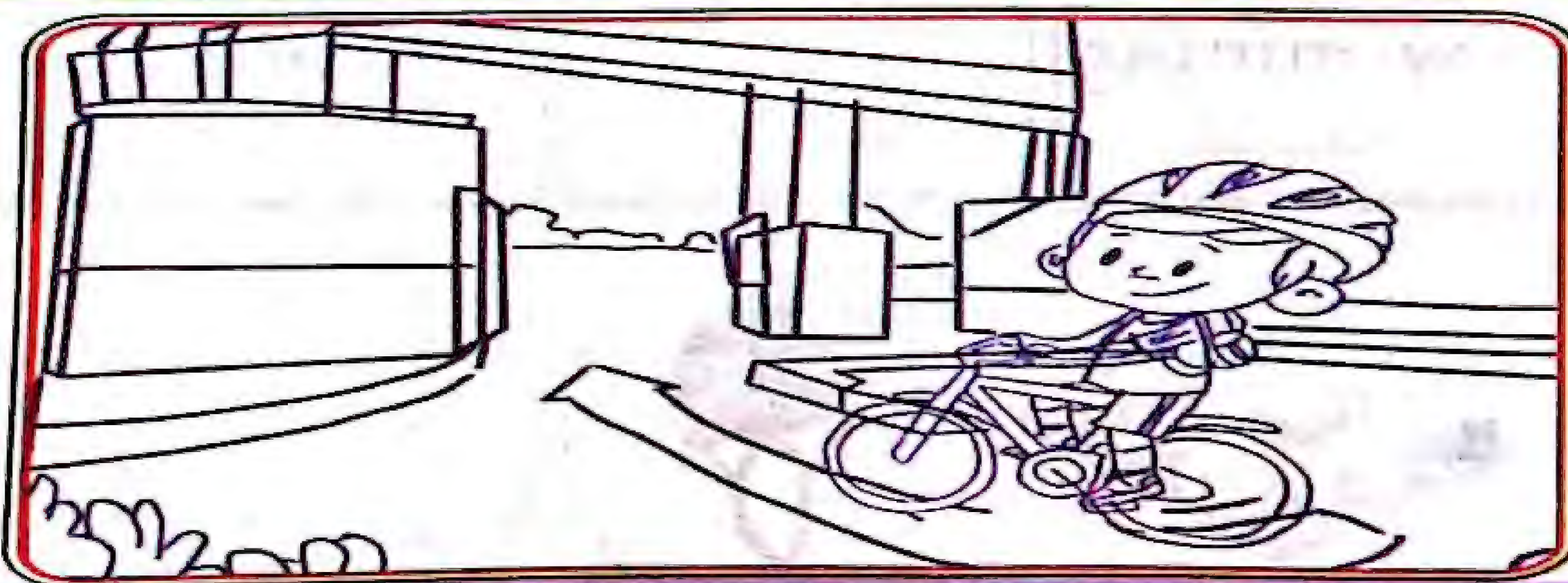
عاش فارس في الغردقة مع أسرته. أحب السباحة وكان يذهب للسباحة كل يوم حيث كان يتدرب في حمام السباحة لمدة ساعة يوميًا. وقد كان لديه رغبة في أن يكون لاعبًا رياضيًا ليفوز بالكثير من



(P. 93)

Fares and his family lived **close to** the sports center. Sometimes he **walked to** the pool with his **mom** or **dad**.

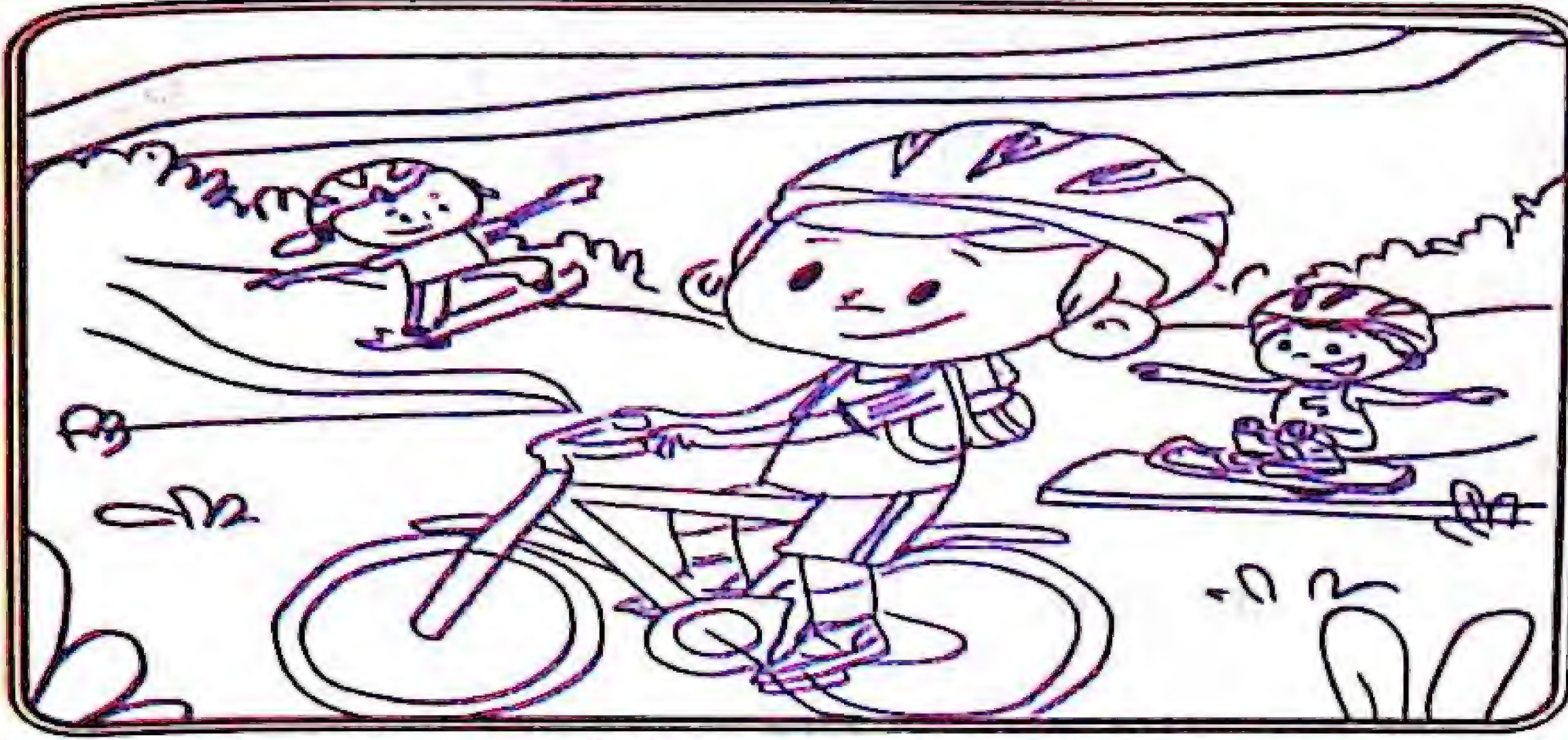
عاش فارس وأسرته بالقرب من المركز الرياضي حيث كان يمشي أحيانًا لحمام السباحة مع والدته أو والده.



(P. 93)

Sometimes he **cycled to** the **pool**. كان فارس يركب دراجته أحيانًا إلى حمام السباحة.

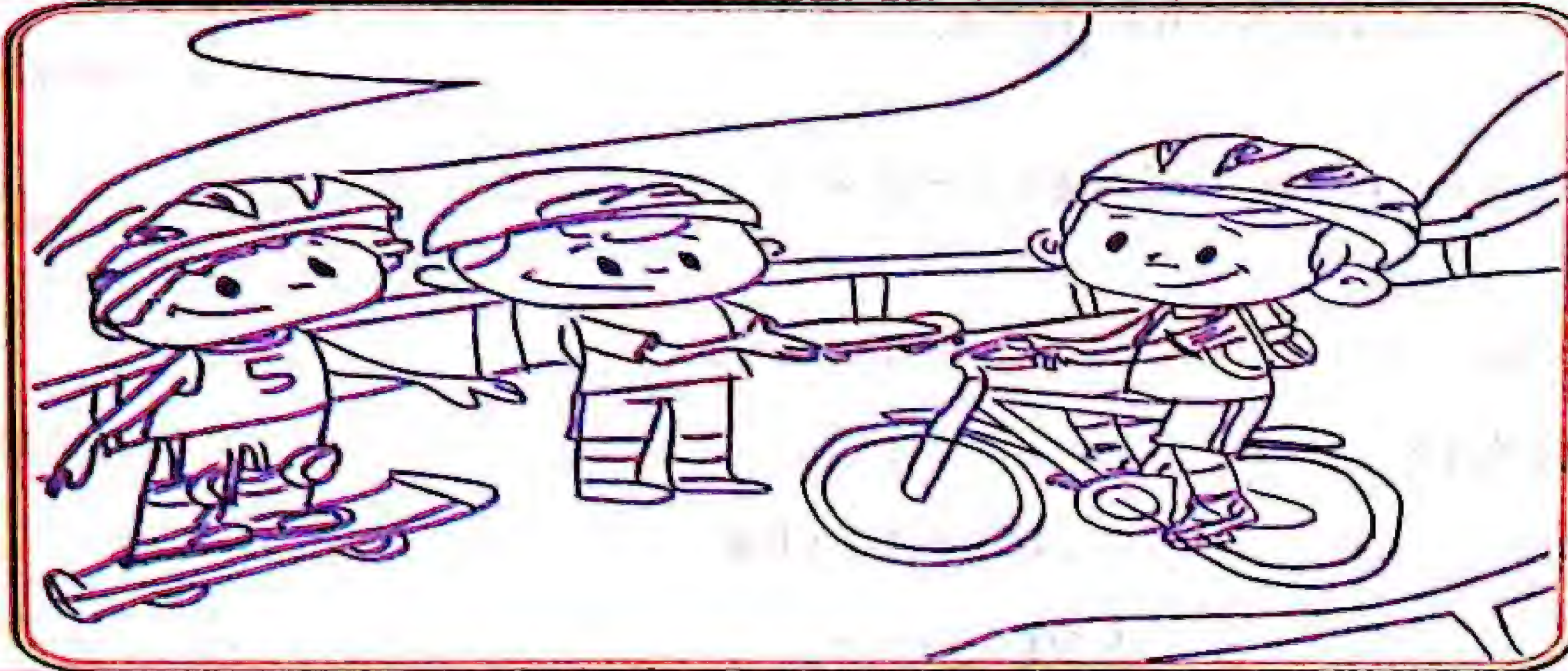




(P. 94)

One day, Fares got his bike out of the garage so he could cycle to the sports center. "Have you got your cycle helmet, Fares?" asked his mom. "Yes Mom, of course," said Fares, putting on his helmet. "See you soon!" Fares cycled through the park. It was a sunny morning and he felt happy.

وفي أحد الأيام أخرج فارس دراجته من الجراج (المرايب) وذهب بها إلى المركز الرياضي وسألت والدته قائلة: "هل لديك خوذة ركوب الدراجات؟" فقال فارس وهو يرتدي خوذته: "نعم بالطبع يا أمي، وداغاً." ثم ركب فارس دراجته في الحديقة حيث كان صباحاً مشمساً وقد شعر فارس بالسعادة.



(P. 95)

In the park, Fares saw his friends. They were on their skateboards. "Be careful, Adam," said Fares. "Why aren't you wearing a helmet or knee pads?" "I don't need to," said Adam. "I'm really good at skateboarding." "I haven't tried skateboarding before," said Fares. "It looks fun!" "Do you want to try?" asked Adam. "Yes please!" said Fares.

رأى فارس أصدقاءه في الحديقة وهم يركبون ألواح التزلج الخاصة بهم، فقال فارس: "كن حريصاً يا آدم، لم ترتدي الخوذة وواقى الركبتين؟" فقال آدم: "أنا لا أحتاج إليهم، فأنا جيد في التزلج." فقال فارس: "أنا لم أجرب التزلج من قبل، ولكنه يبدو ممتعاً" فسأله آدم: "هل تريد أن تجرب؟" فقال فارس: "نعم، من فضلك."

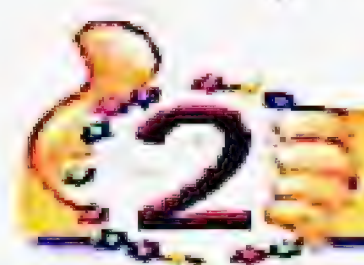


## Activities



**1 Read and answer the following questions.**

- 1) Where did Fares live?  
.....
- 2) How did Fares go to the pool?  
.....
- 3) Why did Fares get his bike out of the garage?  
.....
- 4) What was Fares friends doing in the park?  
.....



**2 Read and tick (✓) or (x).**

- 1) Fares trained in the pool for an hour. ☐
- 2) Fares went to the pool with his friends. ☐
- 3) Fares walked through the park. ☐
- 4) Adam was wearing a helmet and a knee pad. ☐



**3 Complete the following sentences.**

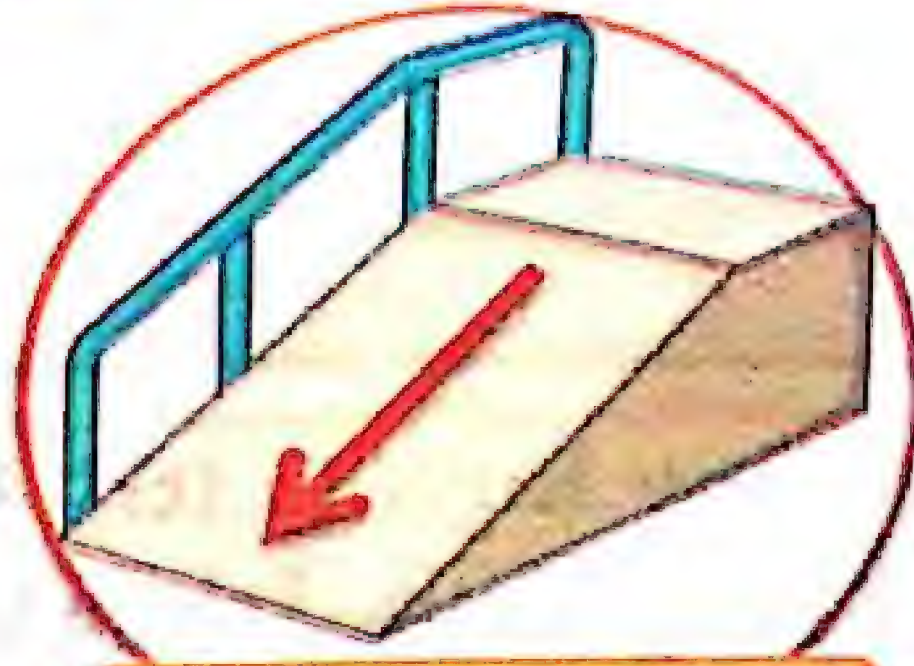
- 1) Fares wanted to be an .....
- 2) Fares and his family lived close to the .....
- 3) Fares wanted to win a lot of .....
- 4) Sometimes Fares ..... to the pool.
- 5) It was a ..... day and Fares was happy.
- 6) In the park, Fares saw his .....



# Vocabulary:



top  
قمة



ramp  
منحدر



push  
يدفع



slip  
ينزلق



fall  
يقع



hurt  
يؤلم



move  
يتحرك



broken  
مكسور



ambulance  
سيارة إسعاف



hospital  
مستشفى



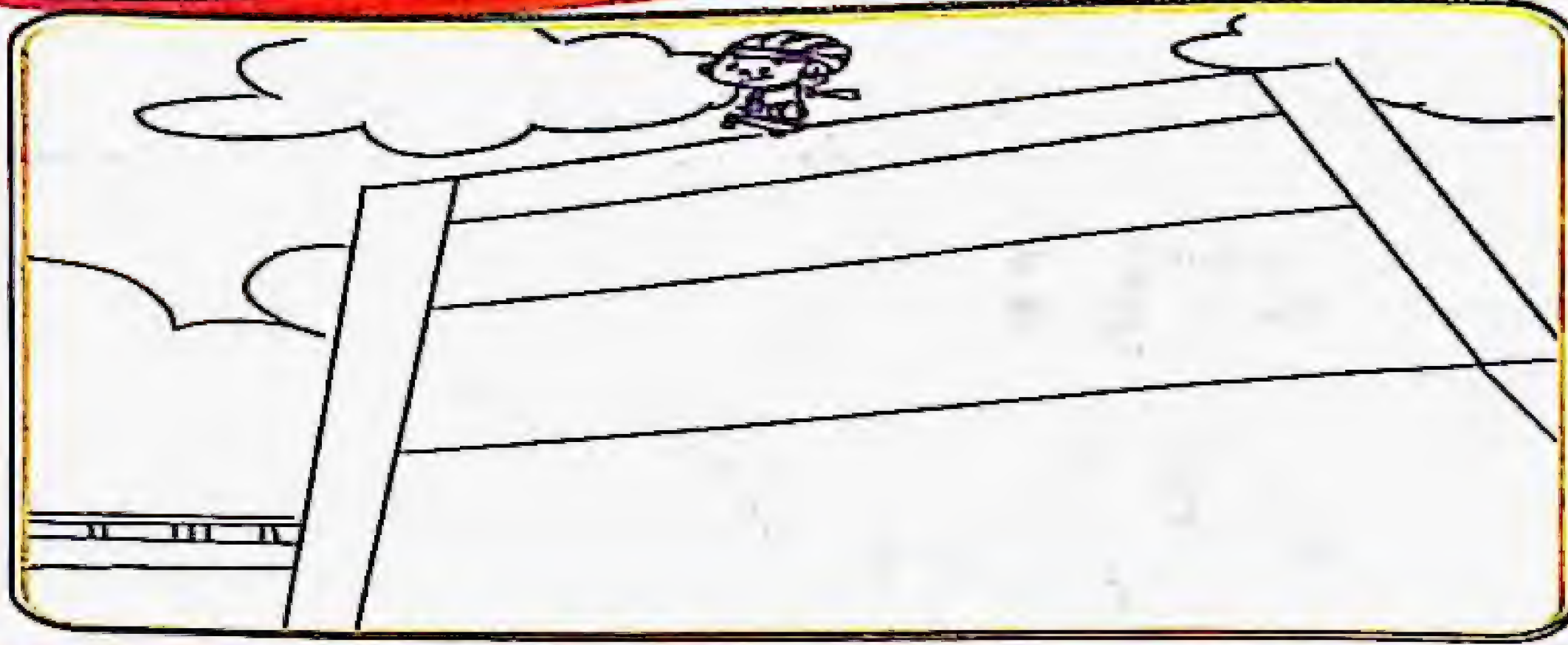
x-ray  
أشعة إكس



cast  
جبيرة



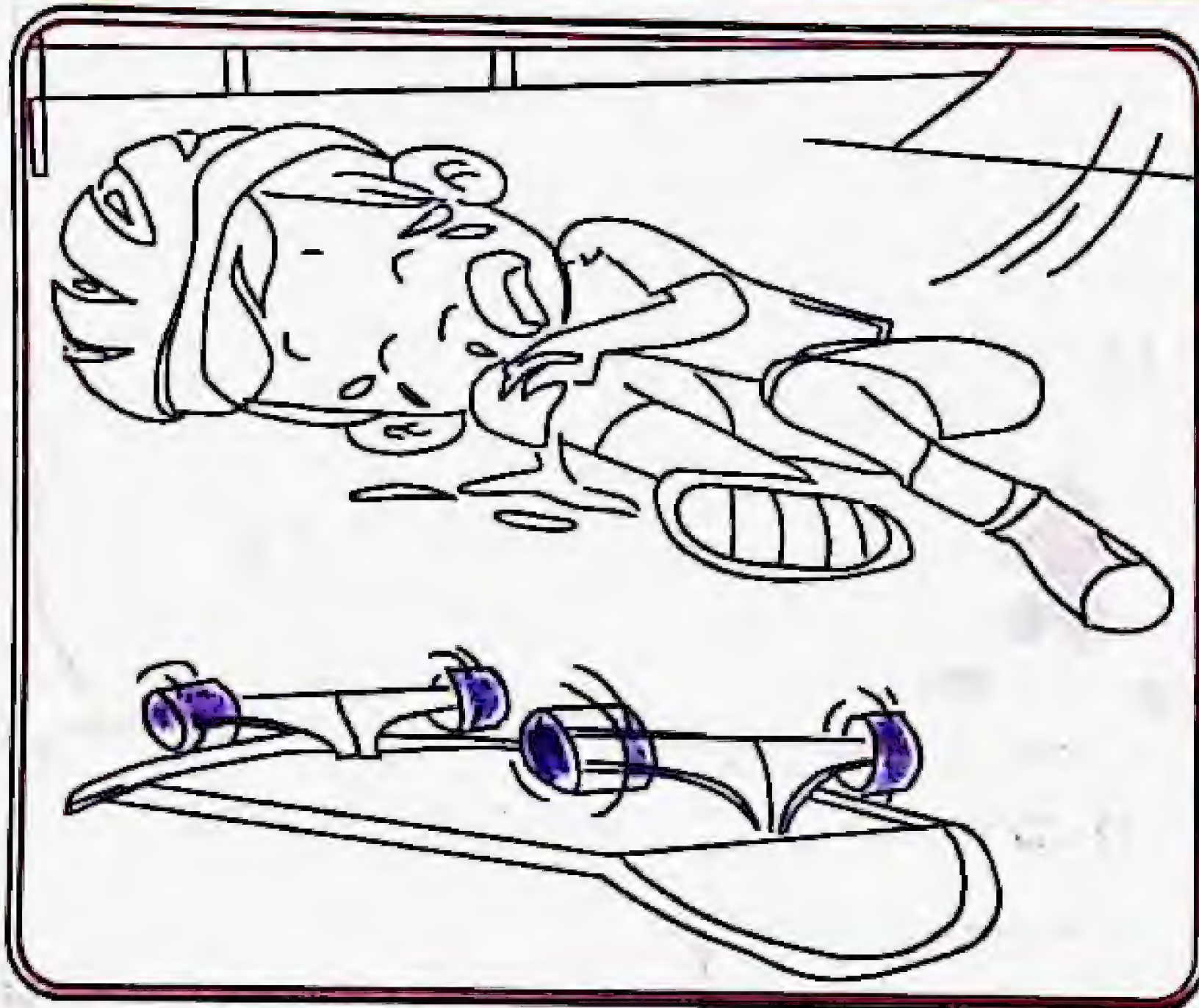
# The Story



(P. 96)

Fares stood at the **top of the ramp**. "How high is it?" he asked Adam. "I don't know," said Adam. "It isn't very high. It's **easy**!"

وقف فارس على حافة المنحدر وسأل آدم قائلاً "كم ارتفاع هذا المنحدر؟" فقال آدم "لا أعرف، ولكنه ليس مرتفعاً جداً. بل إنه سهل."



(P. 97)

Fares stood on the **skateboard** and rushed with his feet. He went quickly down the ramp - but he was too fast! Fares **slipped and fell**.

وقف فارس على لوح التزلج واندفع بقدميه. واتجه لأسفل المنحدر بسرعة، لكنه كان مسرعاً جداً، فانزلق فارس وسقط.

(P. 98)

"Are you Ok?" asked Adam. He was **worried**. "No," said Fares.

"My leg **hurts**." "Can you **move it**?" asked Adam.

"No, I can't" said Fares.

سأله آدم قائلاً: "هل أنت بخير؟" كان آدم قلقاً، فرد عليه فارس: "لا، فساقي تؤلمني" سأله آدم: "هل يمكنك أن تحركها؟" قال فارس "لا أستطيع."



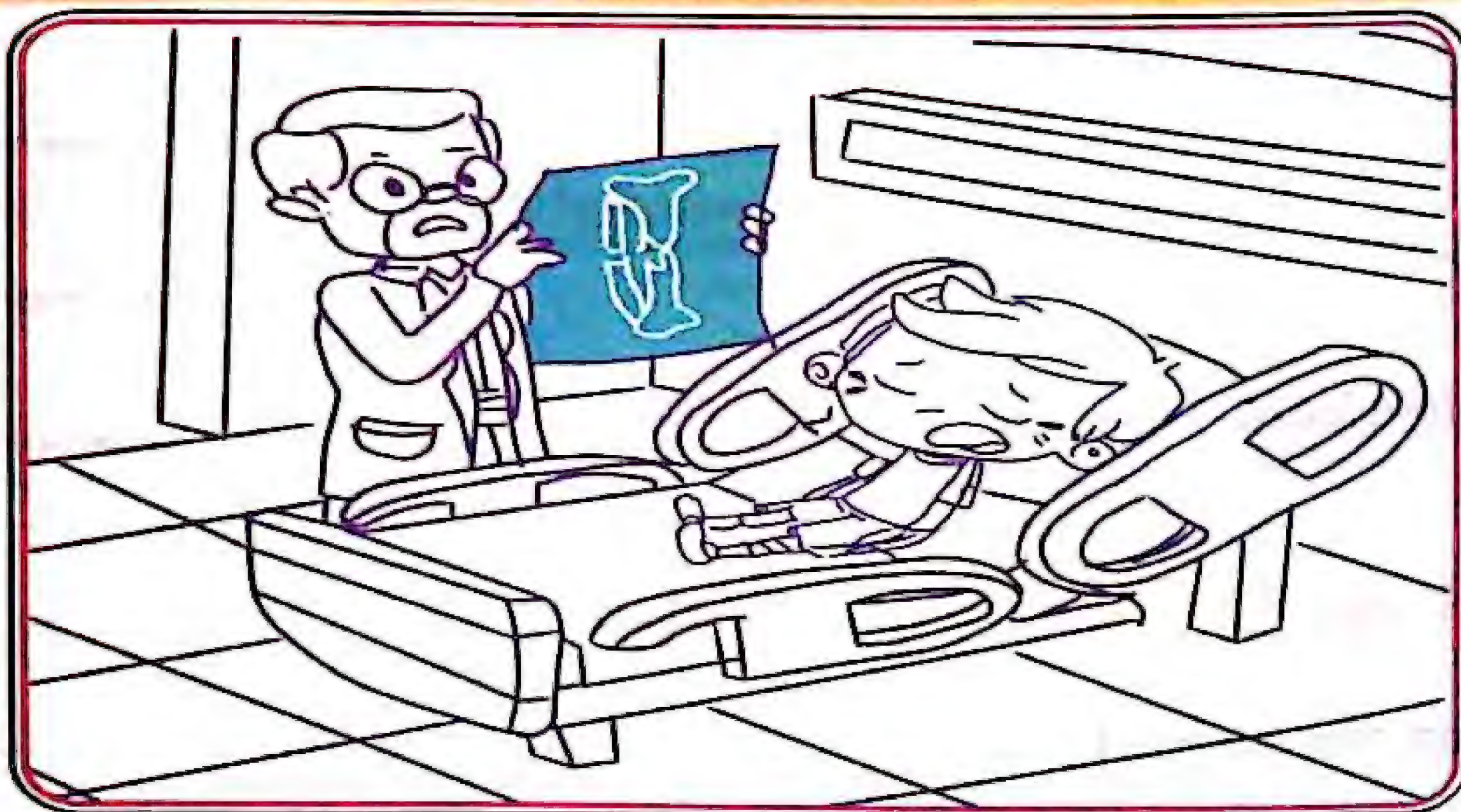




(P. 99)

"It might be **broken**," said Adam. "I'm going to call your mom, and then I'm going to call an **ambulance**." "Oh no; said Fares. "I won't be able to swim!"

قال آدم: "ربما تكون قد كُسرت، سأ اتصل بوالدتك ثم أتصل بالإسعاف. فرد فارس قائلًا: "أوه، لا. لن أكون قادرًا على السباحة!"



(P. 100)

At the **hospital**, Fares had an **x-ray**. "I'm sorry," said the doctor. "Your leg is broken. Look at this." Fares saw his **bone** on the **photo**. "You will have to wear a **cast** for about six weeks," said the doctor. Fares was very sad.

تم إجراء أشعة إكس على ساق فارس في المستشفى. وقال الطبيب: "آسف، قساقك قد كُسرت. انظر إلى هذه." نظر فارس إلى عظمته في صورة الأشعة. وقال له الطبيب: "يجب أن تضع جبيرة لمدة ستة أسابيع،" كان فارس حزينًا جدًا.



## The Story

# Activities

**1** Read and answer the following questions.

- 1) Where did Fares stand?  
.....
- 2) What happened to Fares after he slipped and fell?  
.....
- 3) What did Adam call?  
.....
- 4) What will Fares have to wear?  
.....

**2** Read and tick (✓) or (×).

- 1) Fares stood at the top of the ramp.
- 2) Fares' hand hurts.
- 3) Fares can move.
- 4) Fares' leg is broken.

☐☐☐☐

**3** Complete the following sentences.

- 1) Fares stood at the top of the .....
- 2) Fares went ..... down the ramp.
- 3) Fares slipped and .....
- 4) Fares can't .....
- 5) Adam called an .....
- 6) At the hospital, Fares had an .....
- 7) Fares saw his ..... on the photo.
- 8) Fares would have to wear a ..... for about six weeks.



### Vocabulary:



lay down  
رقد



borrow  
يستعير



comic  
مجلة مصورة



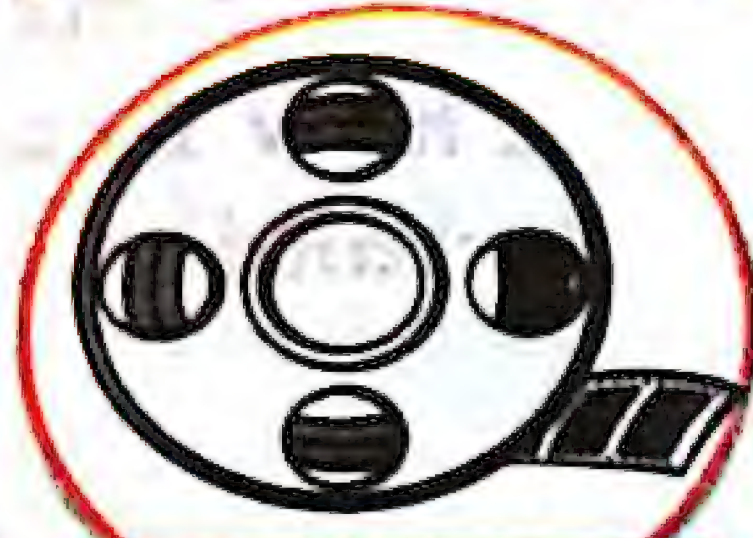
rude  
وقح



carry  
يحمل



accident  
حادثة



movie  
فيلم



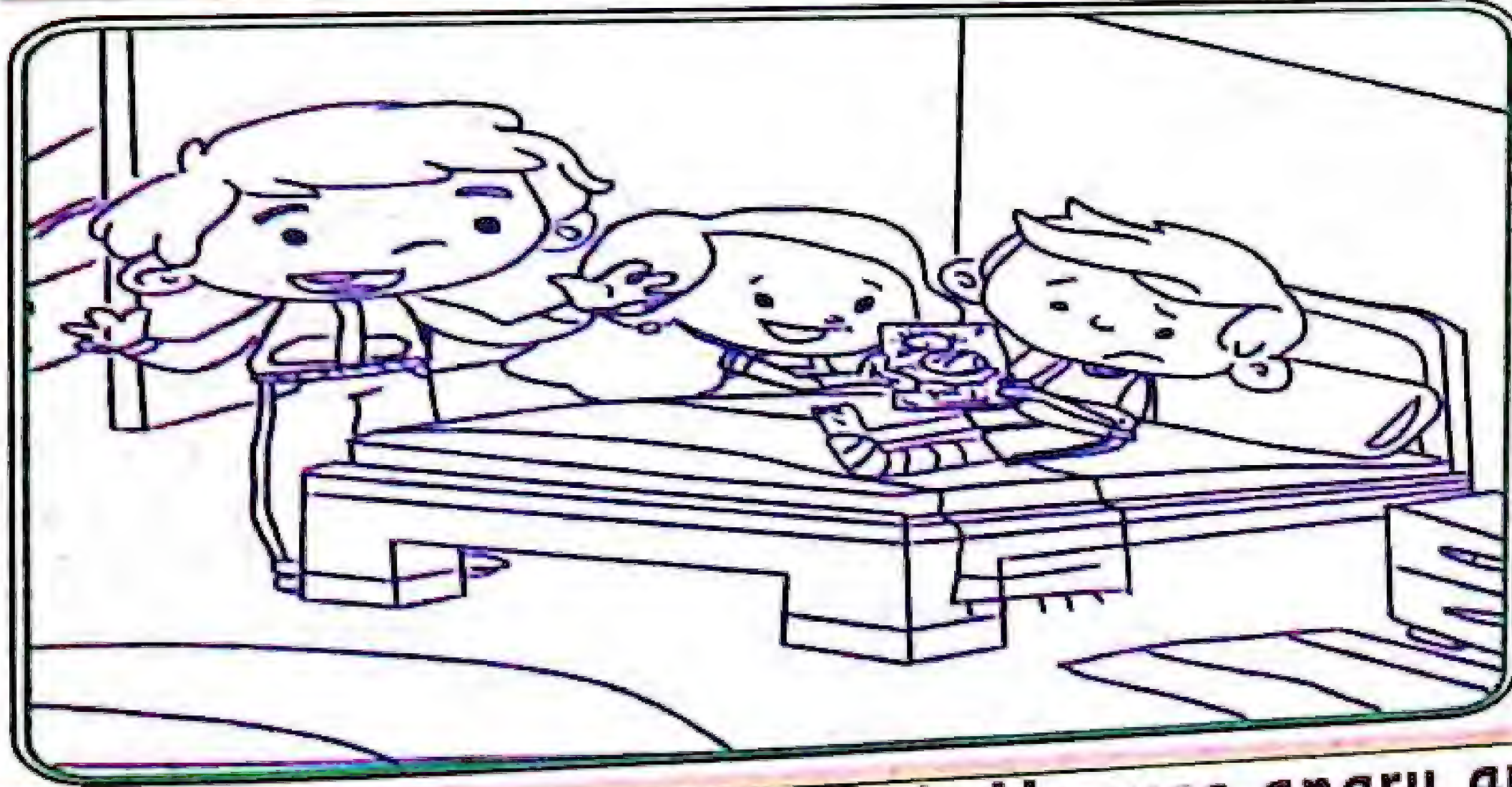
kind  
عطوف



surprise  
مفاجأة



fish tank  
حوض سمك



(P. 101)

At home, Fares lay down on his bed. He was angry and sad, and his leg hurt. "Do you want to come and watch TV, Fares?" asked his sister Dalia. "No," said Fares. "Do you want to borrow my comic, Fares?" asked his little brother Wael. No, said Fares. "Go away."

وفي البيت رقد فارس في فراشه وقد كان غاضبًا وحزينًا، وكانت ساقه تؤلمه، وسألته أخته داليا قائلة: "هل تريد أن تأتي لتشاهد التلفاز يا فارس؟" فقال فارس: "لا" وسأله أخوه الصغير وائل قائلاً: "هل تريد أن تستعير مجلتي المصورة يا فارس؟" فقال فارس: "لا، ابتعدوا عني."



# The Story



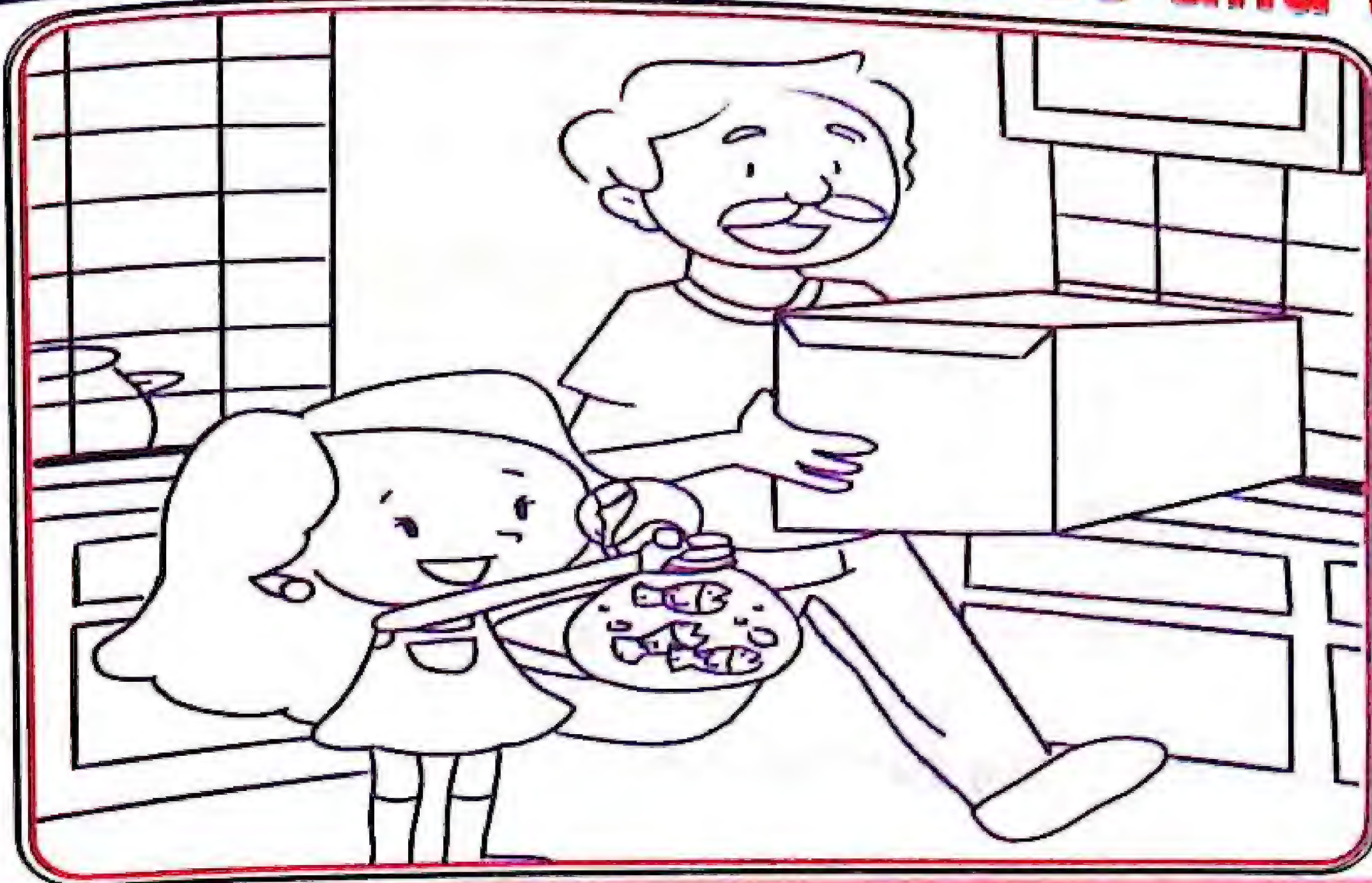
(P. 102)

Later that evening, Fares apologised to his family. "I'm sorry I was **rude**," he said. "I know you are trying to help me. I'm angry and sad because I had a **stupid accident**, and now I can't swim." "Don't worry, Fares," said Mom. "We **understand**. Let's watch a **movie** together." "Thank you," said Fares.

وفي وقت متأخر من المساء، اعتذر فارس لأسرته قائلاً: "أنا آسف، لقد كنت وقحاً. أعرف أنكم تحاولون مساعدتي، ولكنني غاضب وحزين، فقد وقع لي حادث ساذج والآن لا يمكنني السباحة" فقالت والدته "لا تقلق يا فارس، فنحن نتفهم ذلك. هيا نشاهد فيلمًا سوياً." قال فارس "أشكرك يا أمي."



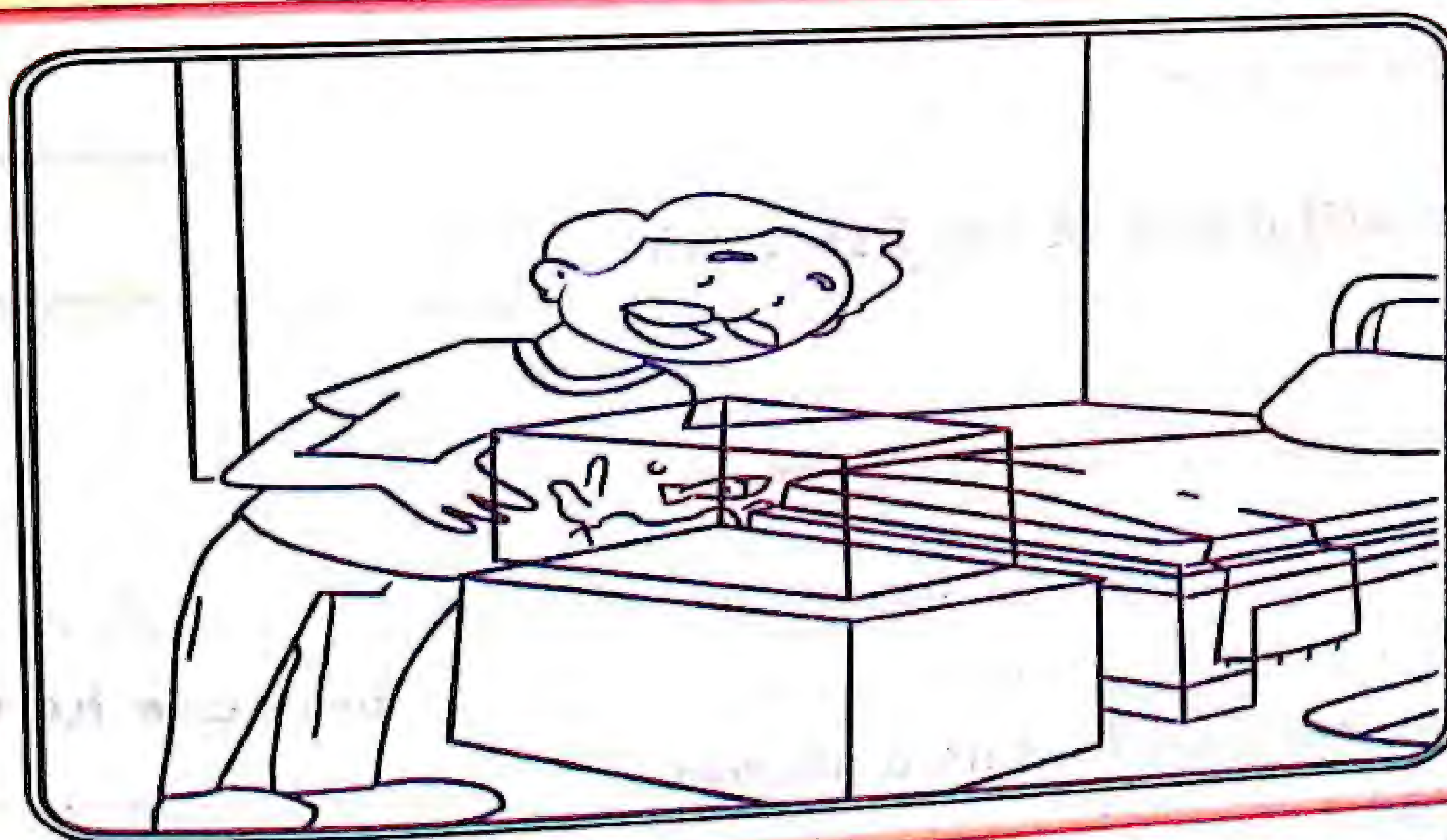
## Fares and the Fish



(P. 104)

The next day, Dad and Dalia **went out** early. When they came back, they had lots of boxes. They took the boxes into the **kitchen**. "What are you doing?" asked Mom. "It's a **surprise**," said Dalia.

وفي اليوم التالي خرجت داليا ووالدها في الصباح الباكر، وعندما عادا كان معهما الكثير من الصناديق. وأخذت داليا الصناديق إلى المطبخ. فسألتها أمها قائلة: "ماذا تفعلين؟"، فقالت داليا: "إنها مفاجأة."



(P. 105)

Later, Dad went to see Fares. "Fares, look at this." he said. He **carried** a large **fish tank** into the room and put it on the table at the end of the bed. Fares looked. He could see lots of beautiful fish.

وفي وقت لاحق ذهب الأب لرؤية فارس وقال له "انظر إلى هذا يا فارس." كان الوالد يحمل حوض سمك كبير ودخل به إلى الغرفة ووضعه على المنضدة الموجودة بجانب نهاية السرير. فنظر فارس إلى الحوض ورأى الكثير من الأسماك الجميلة.



## The Story

# Activities

### 1 Read and answer the following questions.

- 1) Where does Fares lie down?  
.....
- 2) Why was Fares angry?  
.....
- 3) Why were Fares' Mom and Dad worried?  
.....
- 4) What did Fares' Dad bring for Fares?  
.....

### 2 Read and tick (✓) or (×).

- 1) Fares was angry and sad because his leg hurt. ☐
- 2) Fares borrowed his brother's comic. ☐
- 3) Fares can't swim now. ☐
- 4) There are beautiful fish in the fish tank. ☐

### 3 Complete the following sentences.

- 1) At home, Fares lay down on his.....
- 2) Fares apologized to his ..... because he was rude.
- 3) Fares is angry because he has a stupid .....
- 4) Now Fares can't .....
- 5) Fares' Mom and Dad were ..... about Fares.
- 6) Fares was usually ..... and kind.
- 7) Dad carried a large ..... into the room.
- 8) Fares could see lots of beautiful .....



### Vocabulary:



learn

يتعلم



feed

يُطعم



clean

نظيف



beach

شاطئ



pack

يحزم أمتعة



mask

قناع



snorkel

أنبوب تنفس



breathe

يتنفس



(P. 106)

"They're beautiful!" he said. "Thank you!" "How many fish can you see?" asked Wael. "I can see lots of fish! There are too many to count! I love them!" Fares was very happy.

قال فارس لوالده "إنها أسماك جميلة، أشكركم" ثم سألته وائل "كم سمكة يمكنك رؤيتها يا فارس؟" فقال فارس "يمكنني رؤية الكثير منها، إنهم كثيرون جداً ولا يمكنني عدّهم! أنا أحب هذا السمك جداً" كان فارس سعيداً بذلك.



# The Story



(P. 107)

Fares enjoyed watching the fish. He **learned** the names of the **different** types of fish. He fed them and kept their water **clean**. Fares was happy and he **rested**. Slowly, his leg got better. "Soon I'll be able to swim, like you," he said to his fish.

استمتع فارس بمشاهدة الأسماك، وعرف أسماء أنواع مختلفة منها، وكان يطعمها ويحافظ على مياهها نظيفة. كان فارس سعيداً وارتاح لذلك، وبدأت ساقه تتماثل للشفاء ببطء، ونظر إلى الأسماك قائلاً "قريباً، سأكون قادراً على السباحة مثلكم."



(P. 108)

After two months, Fares was better. He didn't have to wear the cast, and he could walk and run. "Let's go to the **beach**!" said his mom. The family **packed** their things for a day at the beach. "I want to swim in the **sea**!" said Wael. "So do I" said Fares.

وبعد شهرين تحسنت حالة فارس، ولم يعد بحاجة إلى وضع الجبيرة واستطاع أن يمشي ويجري، وقالت له والدته: "هيا نذهب إلى الشاطئ" وحزمت الأسرة أشياءها لقضاء يوم على الشاطئ. وقال وائل: "أنا أريد أن أسبح في البحر" قال فارس: "وأنا أيضاً."





At the beach, Dad had another surprise. "Put on this mask and snorkel, Fares," he said. You can swim and **breathe** underwater." Fares went into the sea, and he looked under the water. He could see lots of fish! "It's so beautiful. I want to swim like a fish!" he laughed.

وأعَدَّ الوالد على الشاطئ مفاجأة أخرى، إذ قال لفارس: "ارتدِ هذا القناع وأنبوب التنفس يا فارس، فالآن يمكنك السباحة والتنفس تحت الماء" فنزل فارس البحر ونظر تحت الماء، حيث استطاع رؤية الكثير من الأسماك! وضحك قائلاً: "هذا جميل جداً، أريد أن أصبح كسمكة."

Color





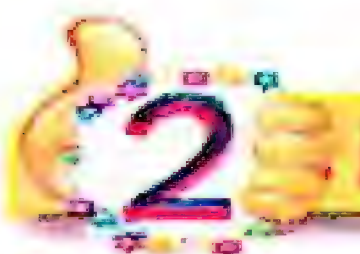
## The Story

# Activities



**1 Read and answer the following questions.**

- 1) What are there in the fish tank?  
.....
- 2) What did Fares enjoy?  
.....
- 3) What did Fares learn?  
.....
- 4) What did Fares' father give him at the beach?  
.....



**2 Read and tick (✓) or (X).**

- 1) There are a lot of fish in the tank.
- 2) Fares didn't enjoy watching the fish.
- 3) Fares learned the names of different types of fish.
- 4) Fares' leg didn't get better.
- 5) Fares could swim and breathe under water with the mask and snorkel.




**3 Complete the following sentences.**

- 1) Fares loved the .....
- 2) Fares learned the ..... of the different types of fish.
- 3) Fares' ..... got better.
- 4) Fares will be able to ..... like fish.
- 5) Fares' family packed their things for a day at the .....
- 6) Fares' dad gave him a ..... and snorkel.
- 7) Fares could ..... and breathe under water.
- 8) Fares wants to swim like a .....





# GENERAL ACTIVITIES

## 1 Read and tick (✓) or (×). (SB P. 114)

- 1 Fares went swimming every day.
- 2 Fares always went to the sports center by car.
- 3 Fares wanted to try skateboarding.
- 4 Adam phoned an ambulance.
- 5 Fares was happy when he had to wear a cast.
- 6 Dalia and Wael were kind to Fares.
- 7 Dad and Dalia had a surprise for Fares.
- 8 Fares counted all the fish.


## 2 Read and match. (SB P. 114)

- |                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1) Fares wanted to be       | a) too quickly.                          |
| 2) Fares always wore        | b) a cast on his leg.                    |
| 3) Fares went down the ramp | c) a cycle helmet when he rode his bike. |
| 4) Fares couldn't           | d) an x-ray.                             |
| 5) The doctor showed Fares  | e) move his leg.                         |
| 6) Fares had to wear        | f) an athlete.                           |

1- ( )    2- ( )    3- ( )    4- ( )    5- ( )

## 3 Who says it? Read and write Adam, Fares, Dalia or Wael. (SB P. 115)

- 1 "I'm really good at skateboarding." (.....)
- 2 "It isn't very high." (.....)
- 3 "I won't be able to swim!" (.....)
- 4 "Do you want to come and watch TV?" (.....)



## The Story

5 "It's a surprise."

(.....)

6 "How many fish can you see?"

(.....)

4 Read and correct the bold words. Write the correct sentence. (SB P. 116)

1 Fares sometimes **ran to** the pool with his Mom.

2 Fares' Mom and Dad were **angry** because Fares was usually happy and kind.

3 Dad bought Fares a fish tank because he couldn't **skateboard**.

4 Fares thought the fish were **strange**.

5 Fares enjoyed **drawing** the fish.

5 Read and answer the following questions. (SB P. 116)

1 Why was Fares angry and sad?

2 How did Dalia and Wael try to help Fares?

3 Was Fares kind to them?

4 What did Fares say to his family later that evening? Why?

6 Read and answer the following questions. (SB P. 117)

1 Where did the family go when Fares was better?

2 What did they want to do there?

3 What did Fares' Dad give Fares? Why?

4 What did Fares see in the water?

5 How do you think Fares felt?



# Fares and the Fish

**7** Read and write the names. (WB P. 87)

Adam - Dad - Mom - Dalia - Fares - Wael

**1** Have you got cycle helmet, Fares?

.....

**2** It might be broken. I'm going to call your mom.

.....

**3** Do you want to come and watch TV, Fares?

.....

**4** I'm sorry I was rude.

.....

**5** How many fish can you see?

.....

**6** Put on this mask and snorkel, Fares.

.....

**8** Read and number. (WB P. 93)

☐ At the beach, Dad has a surprise.

☐ Now Fares could swim and breathe under water.

**1** When Fares was better, the family went to the beach.

☐ Fares went into the sea and he saw lots of beautiful fish!

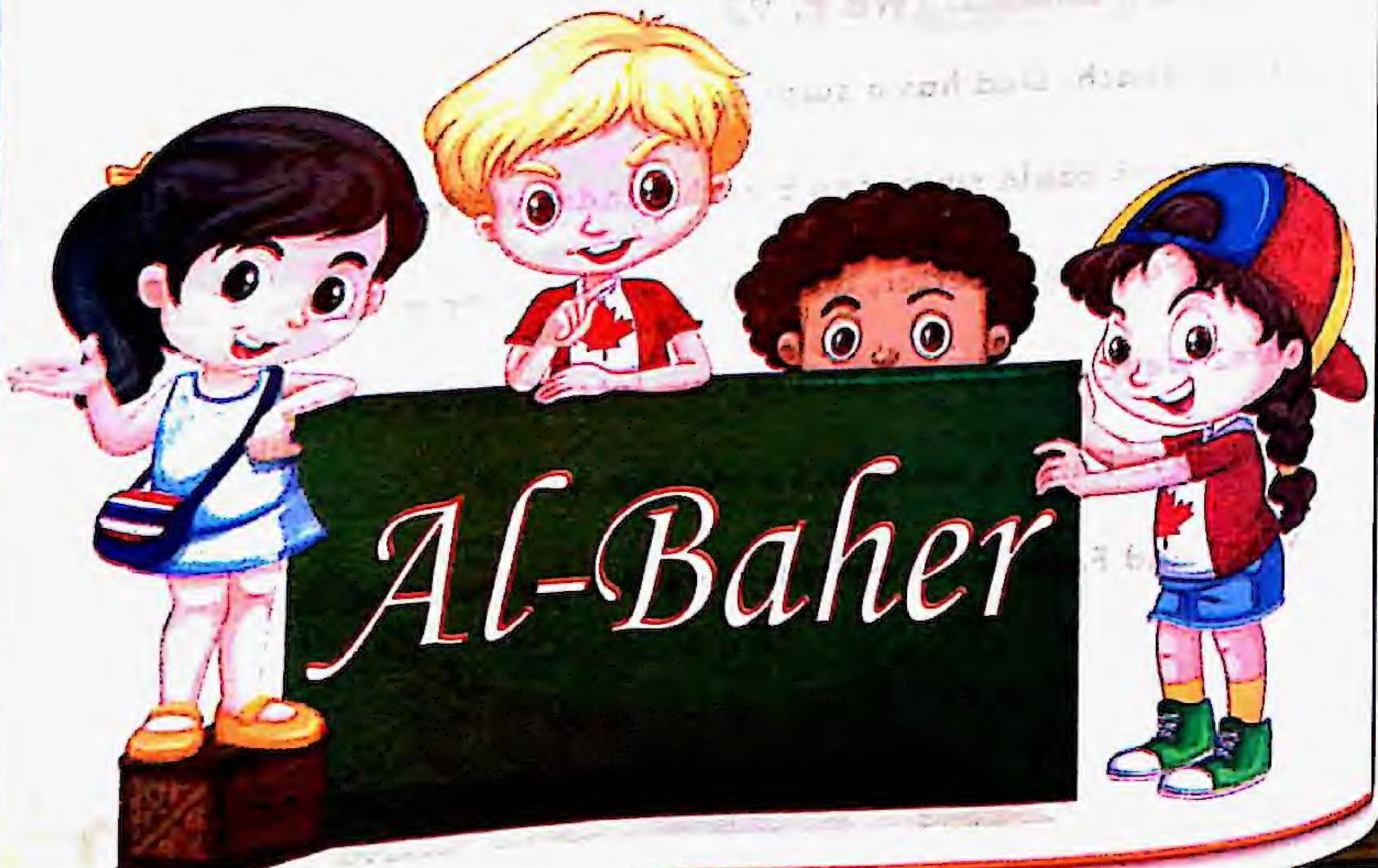
☐ Dad gave Fares a mask and a snorkel.

☐ Wael and Fares were excited. They wanted to swim in the sea!





# General Activities





# Unit (1) At the track

## Vocabulary:

distance	مسافة	athlete	شخص رياضي	medal	ميدالية
race	سباق	competition	مسابقة	tired	متعب
far	بعيد	difficult	صعب	slow	بطيء
high	مرتفع	sports event	حدث رياضي	fast	سريع
snack	وجبة خفيفة	famous	مشهور	runner	عداء
secret	سر	world record	الرقم القياسي العالمي	fit	لائق بدنيا
important	هام	GPS	نظام تحديد الموقع	rules	قواعد
track	مسار السباق	Egyptian	مصري	graph	رسم بياني
season	موسم / فصل	footballer	لاعب كرة القدم	goal	هدف
journey	رحلة	direction	اتجاه	heart	قلب
cyclist	راكب دراجة	team	فريق	easy	سهل

## Phonics

### Soft "c" /s/

race	سباق
distance	مسافة
city	مدينة
citadel	قلعة
ice	ثلج
space	فضاء
mouse	فئران
face	وجه
pencil	قلم رصاص
policeman	رجل الشرطة
bicycle	دراجة
sports center	مركز رياضي

### Hard "c" /k/

carrot	جزرة
cookie	كعكة محلاة
camera	كاميرا
plastic	بلاستيك
cake	كعكة / تورتة
camel	جمل
coffee	قهوة
cold	بارد
music	موسيقى



## Final Revision

### 《The Future Simple Tense زمن المستقبل البسيط》

#### Form:

**Subject + will ('ll) + inf. ....**

EX. - He will win the race.

#### Negative:

**Subject + will not (won't) + inf. ....**

EX. - It won't be easy to win today.

#### Keywords:

tomorrow	غدا	next (Sunday ....)	(الأحد ... ) / القادم
in the future	في المستقبل	(I) think .....	(أنا) أعتقد

#### (Yes / No) question:

**Will + subject + inf. ....?**

EX. - Will it be a good competition? 😊 - Yes, it will. 😞 - No, it won't.

#### Wh- question:

**Q. word + will + subject + inf. ....?**

EX. - Who will win the race?

### 《Comparative & Superlative》

#### Comparative

#### Short adjective:

**(adj. + er) + than**

EX. - Sajed is faster than Sara.

#### Superlative

#### Short adjective:

**the + adj. + est**

EX. - Ahmed is the fastest.



# Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).



a \_ \_ lete



ra \_ e



exerc \_ se



sc \_ red



sp \_ r \_ s



sn \_ ck



gr \_ ph



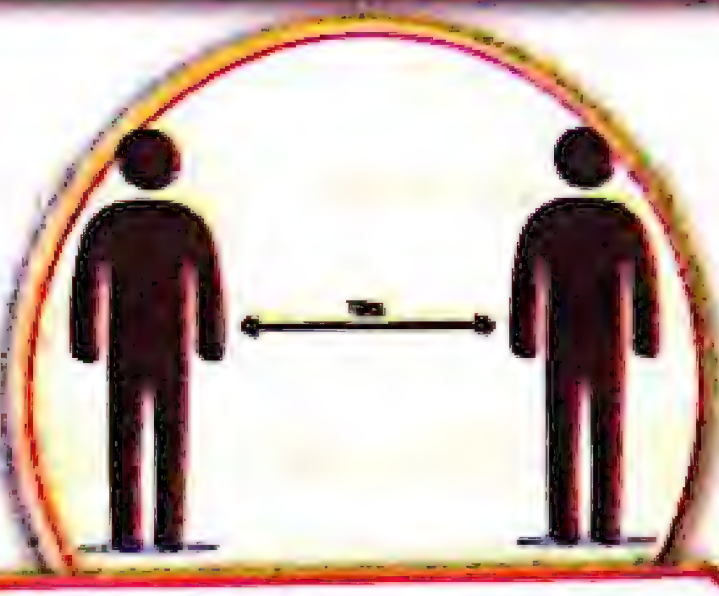
m \_ d \_ l



r \_ nn \_ r



c \_ cli \_ t

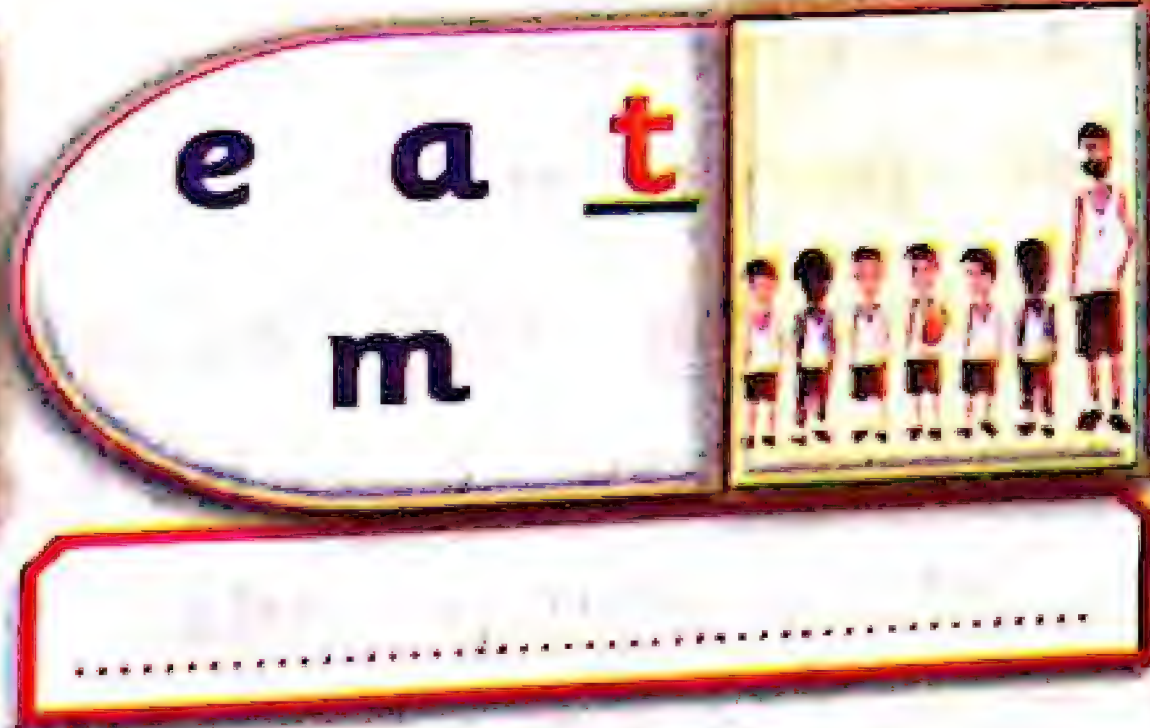
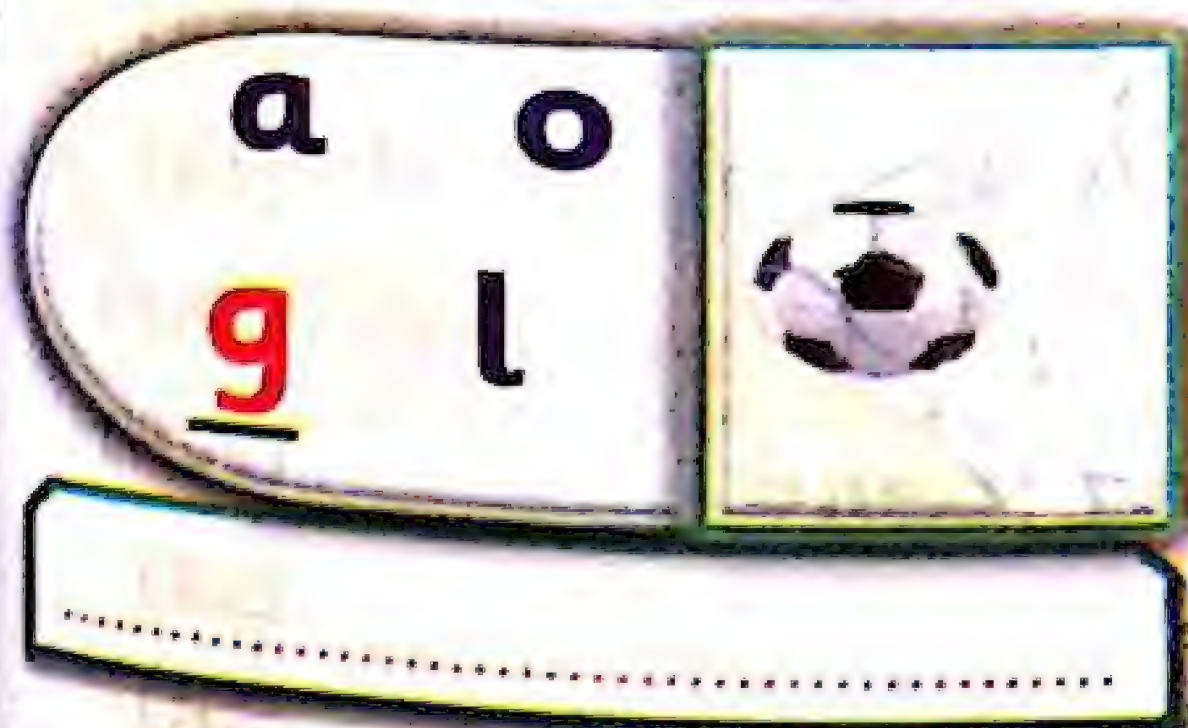


dis \_ an \_ e



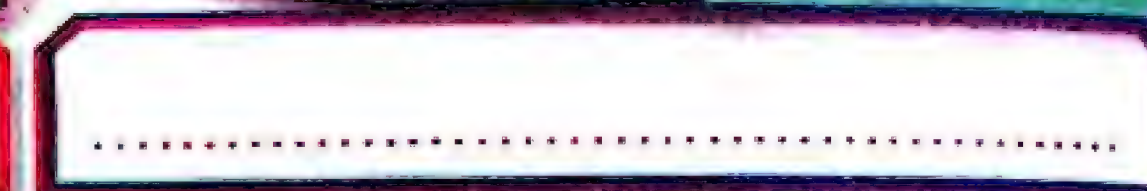
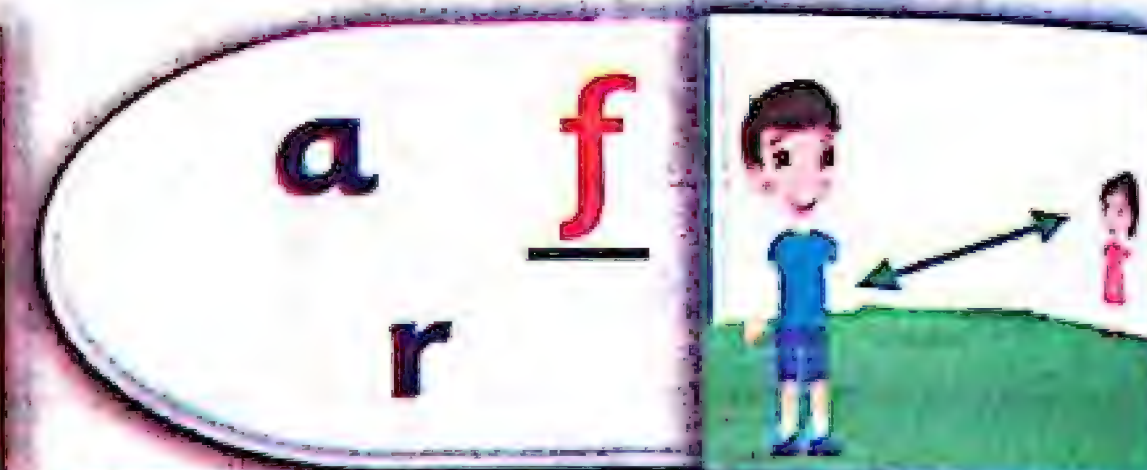
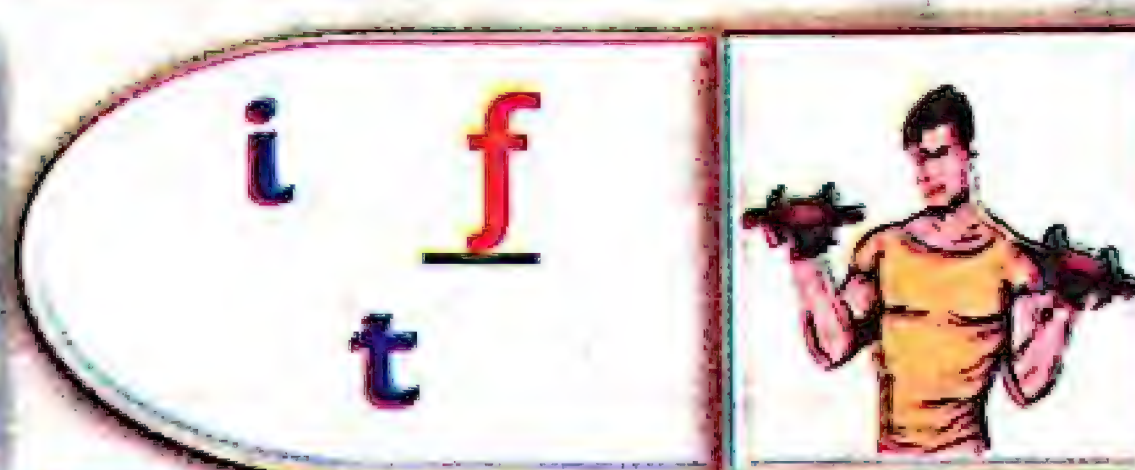
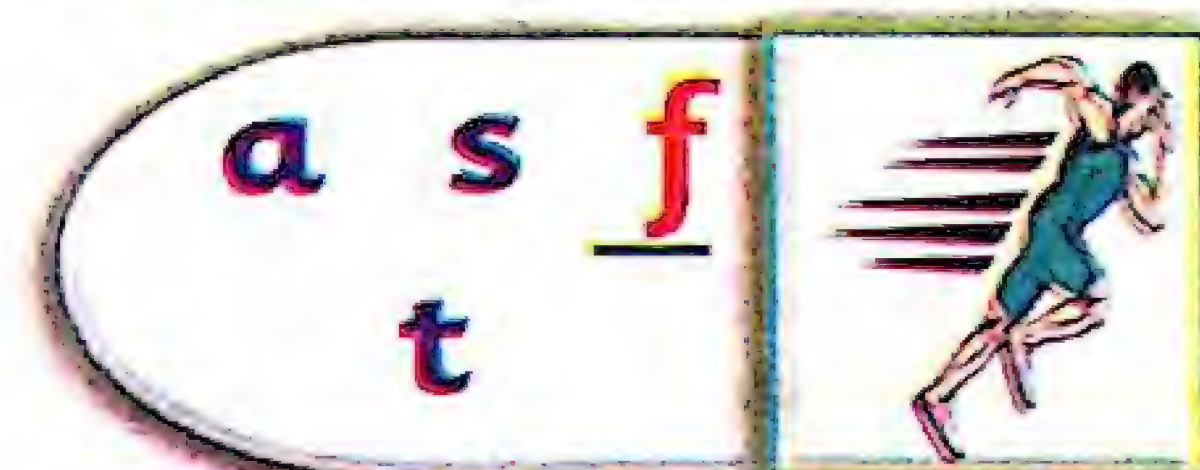
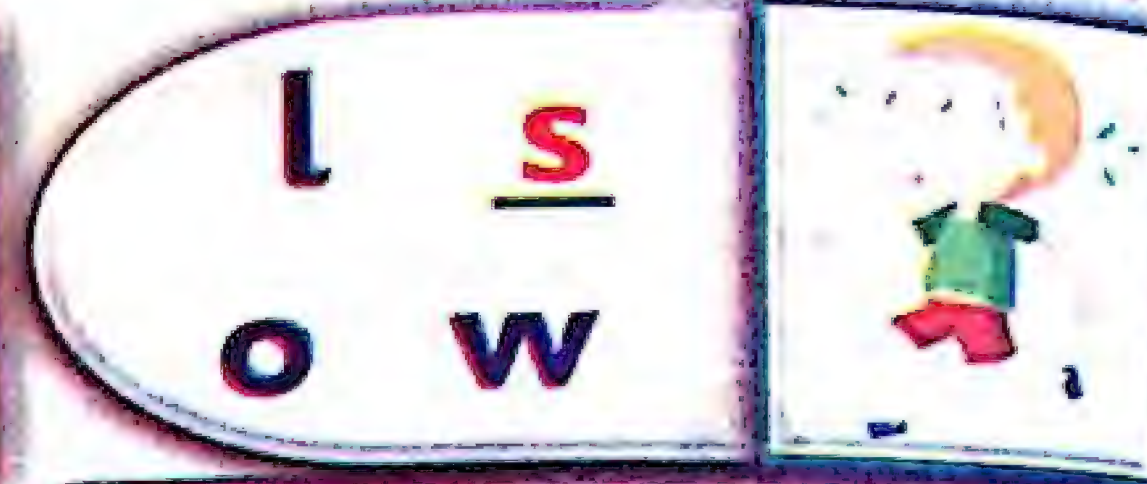
pl \_ st \_ c

2 Make a word.





## Final Revision



### 3 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) Amira (will - won't - isn't) get a medal. She didn't jump high. (WB)
- 2) I like (throw - throws - throwing). (SB)
- 3) The race is a (measuring - map - distance) of 600 kilometers. (SB)
- 4) There's a big sports (event - distance - map). (SB)
- 5) They will (wins - win - winning). (SB)
- 6) Ali can (jump - win - throw) the ball a long away. (SB)
- 7) Four athletes will (win - write - read) in the 600 meter race. (SB)
- 8) Youssef ran three races today. He (won't - is - will) be tired. (WB)
- 9) I don't like throwing the ball (or - but - so) jumping. (WB)
- 10) (Who - Where - Which) was the fastest? Sara. (SB)
- 11) They (go - do - make) a lot of exercise. (SB)
- 12) Ali jumped the (farthest - far - farther). (SB)
- 13) Difficult is the opposite of (long - tall - easy). (SB)
- 14) I like helping Khalil (because - so - but) he's my friend. (WB)
- 15) Never (make - do - go) fun of your friends. (SB)
- 16) (Listen - Listens - Listening) to your friends' ideas. (SB)
- 17) If you make your friend sad, it's good to (pressure - spread - apologize). (SB)
- 18) Never (spread - spend - speak) rumors about your friends. (SB)



19) A famous footballer (**spread** - **played** - **scored**) 32 goals.

20) Sara wants to try harder (**so** - **but** - **because**) she came second. (SB)

## 4 Read and match. (SB)

A)

1) They are wearing

2) Will they be tired?

3) The winner will

4) Support a friend is to

1- ( )

2- ( )

a) help a friend.

b) be happy.

c) red and black T-shirts.

d) No, they won't.

3- ( )

4- ( )

B)

1) Did she win her last race?

2) Never tell your friend's

3) Do you enjoy running?

4) Who will

1- ( )

2- ( )

a) win the race?

a) secrets to the others.

b) Yes, I do.

c) No, she didn't.

3- ( )

4- ( )

## 5 Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB)

Today we're at the track. There are many athletes. They are training for a running competition. I and my friends are running, too. Sara runs faster than Ali. But Toka is the fastest. Mohamed likes jumping so he plays long jump. We have fun together.

### A) Choose the correct answer.

1) There are many (**teachers** - **girls** - **athletes**) training at the track.

2) Mohamed likes (**jumping** - **throwing** - **playing**).

### B) Answer the following questions.

3) Where are you today? .....

4) Who is the fastest of your friends? .....

## 6 Look and write a sentence under each picture. (SB)



like - long jump



support - friend



## Final Revision



happy - winner



athletes - running



like - carrots



ate - ice-cream

### 7 Re-arrange the words to make correct sentences.

- 1) they - Will - tired - be - ? (SB)
- 2) 's - There - big - a - event - sports - . (SB)
- 3) high - How - can - he - jump - ? (WB)
- 4) was - Who - fastest - the - ? (SB)
- 5) it - be - Will - competition - a good - ? (SB)
- 6) sport - Which - easy - is - do - you - think - ? (SB)
- 7) running - I - like - jumping - and - . (SB)
- 8) do - you - win - Who - think - will - ? (SB)
- 9) your - Listen - ideas - to - friend's - . (SB)
- 10) has - a - competition - She - big - . (SB)



# Unit (2) Body matters

## Vocabulary:

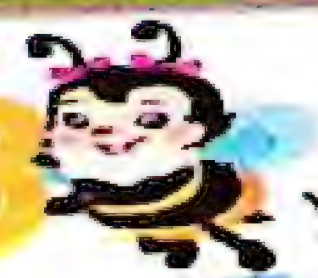
nutrients	العناصر الغذائية	oxygen	الأكسجين	body	جسم
veins	الأوردة	organ	عضو	blood	الدم
elbow	مرفق / كوع	rib	ضلع	lungs	الرئتان
knee	ركبة	skull	جمجمة	arteries	الشرايين
muscle	عضلة	knee pads	واقى لحماية الركبتين	heart	القلب
skeleton	هيكل عظمي	saliva	اللعاب	bone	عظمة
helmet	خوذة	stomach	المعدة	brain	المخ
digestion	الهضم	tongue	اللسان	jaw	الفك

## Verbs & Phrases:

beat	ينبض / يدق	pump	يضخ
protect	يحمي	absorb	يمتص
break down	يتحلل	chew	يمضغ
swallow	يتبع	wear a helmet	يرتدي خوذة
have an argument	يجادل	Be positive.	كن إيجابيًا.
be in a good mood	في حالة مزاجية جيدة	do exercise	يتدرب / يتمرّن
skip breakfast	يترك وجبة الإفطار	attach to	يربط
wear sunscreen	يضع كريم حماية من الشمس	control	يتحكم في
climb the mountain	يتسلق الجبل	(be) calm	هادئ
go to bed early	يذهب للفراش مبكرًا		

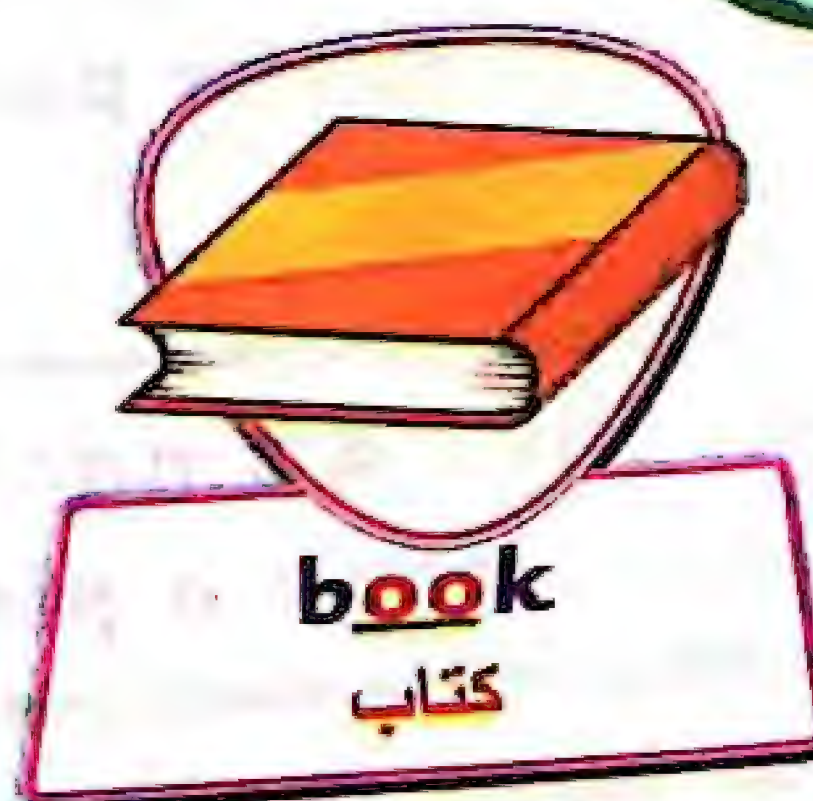


## Phonics



long  
oo

short  
oo





## Final Revision

### Language Focus

## Future with "going to"

### Form:

I + am  
(He / She / It / A singular noun) + is + going to + inf....  
(We / You / They / A plural noun) + are

EX. I am going to wear a helmet. EX. She is going to go to bed early.

### Usage:

✎ We use "going to" to talk about things we intend to do.

EX. - I'm going to go to the park after school.

### Keywords:

tomorrow	غداً	today	اليوم	when	عندما
tonight	الليلة	after (school)	بعد (المدرسة)		

EX. - He is going to wear a helmet when he rides a horse.

### Negative:

I + 'm not  
(He / She / It / A singular noun) + isn't + going to + inf. ...  
(We / You / They / A plural noun) + aren't

EX. He isn't going to go to the park today.

### (Yes / No) question:

Is + (he / she / it / a singular noun) + going to + inf. .. ?  
Are + (we / you / they / a plural noun)

EX. Is she going to climb the rock? 😊 - Yes, she is. 😞 - No, she isn't.



# Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).



s \_ u \_ l



sk \_ le \_ on



l \_ \_ gs



b \_ o \_ d



k \_ e \_



b \_ n \_



m \_ sc \_ e



h \_ a \_ t



e \_ b \_ w



h \_ l \_ et

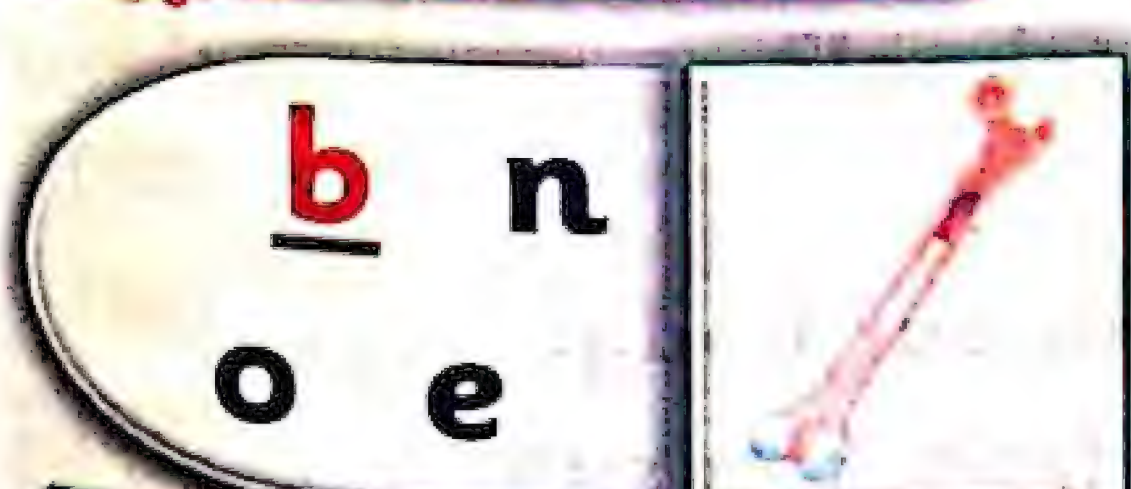


s \_ nsc \_ een








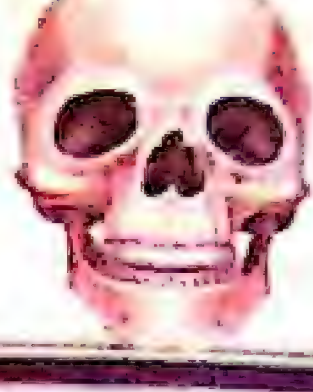
s \_ om \_ ch

2 Make a word.





## Final Revision

e <u>h</u> e l t m		k <u>s</u> n i		<u>b</u> n a i r	
m <u>c</u> b l i		<u>b</u> o o k		l u <u>s</u> k l	

### 3 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) Your heart (**beats** - eats - takes) about 70 times a minute. (SB)
- 2) Our (**heart** - skull - skeleton) helps us move and makes us strong. (SB)
- 3) We need (**helmets** - nutrients - rocks) to help us grow. (SB)
- 4) I'm (**going** - goes - go) to wear a helmet. (SB)
- 5) Is (**you** - they - she) going to climb a mountain? (SB)
- 6) We are going to (**drink** - drank - drinks) water after we go running. (SB)
- 7) He is going to wear (**sunburn** - sunscreen - pads) to protect him from the sun. (SB)
- 8) I love breakfast. I'm always (**bad** - safe - hungry) in the morning. (SB)
- 9) She (**am not** - isn't - aren't) going to play tennis after school. (SB)
- 10) (**Am** - Is - Are) they going to play tennis after school? (SB)
- 11) I feel (**happy** - positive - tired) and cross. (SB)
- 12) Our (**skin** - elbow - teeth) is the largest organ in our body. (SB)
- 13) We can get (**sunscreen** - sunglasses - sunburn) from the sun. (SB)
- 14) We make food smaller with our (**eyes** - teeth - skull). (SB)
- 15) We (**am** - is - are) going to watch TV. (SB)
- 16) Is he going to (**goes** - going - go) to bed early? (SB)
- 17) It's (**bad** - sad - important) to wear sunscreen to protect our skin. (SB)





## Unit (2)

- 18) We have a liquid called (water - saliva - tea) in our mouth. (SB)
- 19) When our food is smaller, we can (drink - help - swallow) it. (SB)
- 20) When we eat, food goes to our (stomach - elbow - heart). (SB)

### 4 Read and match. (SB)

A)

- |                                |                     |                   |                   |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1) Are they going to watch TV? | a) No, he isn't.    |                   |                   |
| 2) We need nutrients           | b) It's a gas.      |                   |                   |
| 3) Is he going to drink water? | c) Yes, they are.   |                   |                   |
| 4) What is oxygen?             | d) to help us grow. |                   |                   |
| 1- (            )              | 2- (            )   | 3- (            ) | 4- (            ) |

B)

- |                                 |                           |                   |                   |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1) She's going to wear pads     | a) our top layer of skin. |                   |                   |
| 2) Water can't get through      | b) No, he isn't.          |                   |                   |
| 3) Is he going to ride a horse? | c) from the sun.          |                   |                   |
| 4) We can get sunburn           | d) to protect her elbows. |                   |                   |
| 1- (            )               | 2- (            )         | 3- (            ) | 4- (            ) |

### 5 Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB)

Our skeleton is all the bones that keep us strong and help us move. We need muscles to move our bones. Muscles are attached to bones and they lift and turn bones so we can walk, run, dance - anything! When we kick a ball, muscles make the bones in our leg and knees move. Muscles in our arms and elbows move when you play tennis. We use muscles when we chew food, to move the jaw bone up and down. Bones are hard, and they protect our soft organs. Our brain, heart and lungs are important organs that need to be safe.

#### A) Choose the correct answer.

- 1) We need (muscles - elbows - tennis) to move our bones.
- 2) Bones are (soft - hard - interesting).

#### B) Answer the following questions.

3) What is the skeleton?

4) What do bones protect?



## Final Revision

**6** Look and write a sentence under the pictures. (SB)



going - breakfast



chew - teeth



bed - early



going - sunscreen

**7** Re-arrange the words to make correct sentences.

- 1) carry - from - Veins - the heart - blood - to - the body. (SB)
- 2) go to - the - I'm - park - going to. (SB)
- 3) chew - teeth - with - We - food - our. (SB)
- 4) our - protect - We - body - need - to. (SB)
- 5) a - is - gas - Oxygen. (SB)
- 6) going - ride - to - She's - a horse. (SB)
- 7) breakfast - Do - ever - you - skip? (SB)
- 8) water - going - We're - drink - to. (SB)
- 9) he - going - Is - wear - to - sunscreen? (SB)
- 10) play - you - every - Do - day - outside? (SB)



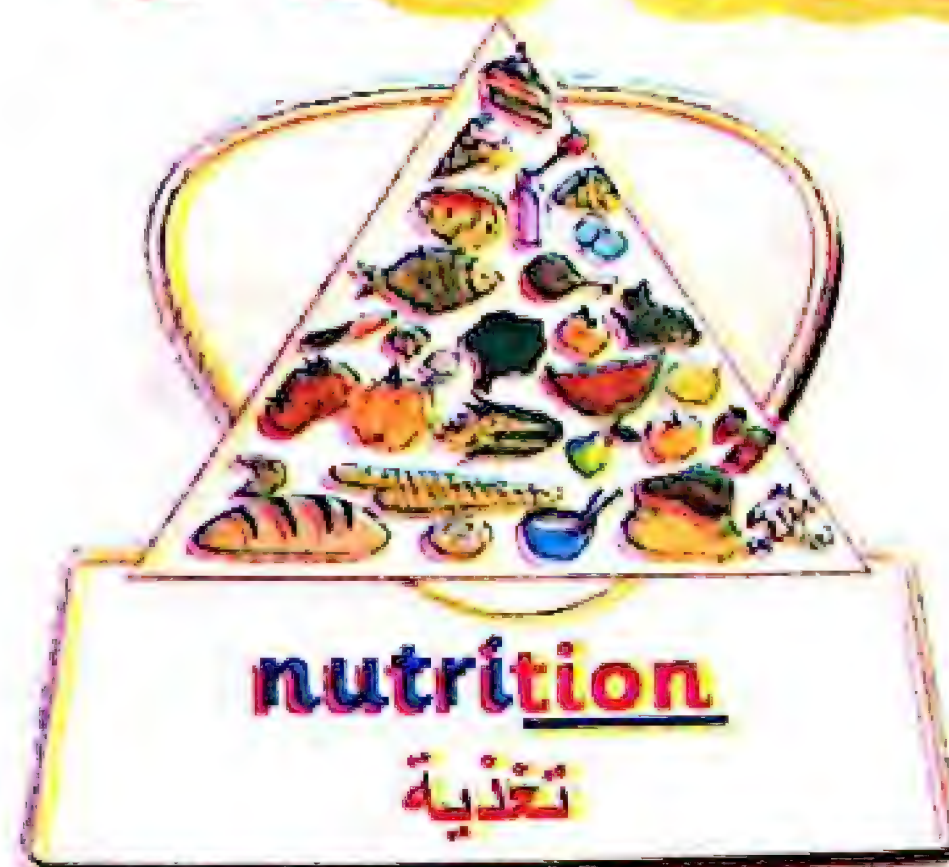
# Unit (3) What's on your plate? Unit (3)

## Vocabulary:

nutrient	عنصر غذائي	delicious	لذيذ
carbohydrates	كربوهيدرات	fibers	ألياف
fats	الدهون	protein	بروتين
minerals	المعادن	vitamins	فيتامينات
sugar	سكر	vegetables	خضروات
fruits	فاكهة	calcium	كالمسيوم
dairy	منتجات الألبان	dehydrated	جاف
hydrated	مشبع بالماء	toxins	السموم
joints	مفاصل	sweat	يعرق / العرق
temperature	درجة الحرارة	enough	كاف
calories	سعرات حرارية	serving	تقديم (وجبات)
percent	في المائة	too much	كثير جداً
sodium	صوديوم	salt	ملح
fire	نار	container	وعاء
drying	تجفيف	can	علبة
zeer pot	زير	pot	حلة / إناء

## Phonics

tion





# Language Focus

## should

### Form:

Subject + should + inf. ..... المصدر

EX. - You **should** eat healthy lunch every day.

### Usage:

(**should** + **inf.**) is used to give advice.

### Negative:

Subject + should not (**shouldn't**) + inf.

EX. - You **shouldn't** eat cookies every day.

### Question: (Yes / No) questions

Should + subject + inf. .... ?

EX. - **Should** he eat some food with carbohydrates?

😊 Yes, he should.

😞 No, he shouldn't.

## Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).



veg\_tabl\_s



f\_u\_t



prot\_\_n



d\_\_ry



# Unit (3)



f \_ b \_ r



carb \_ h \_ drates



dig \_ sti \_ n



nutr \_ \_ nts



del \_ c \_ ous



s \_ g \_ r



cer \_ al b \_ r



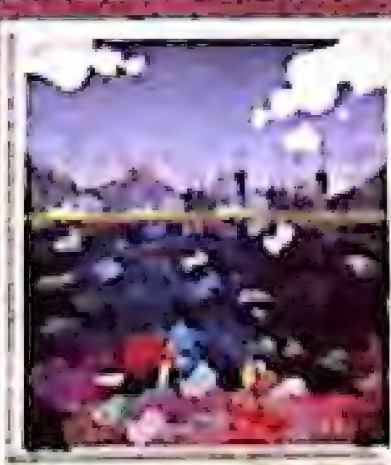
dr \_ ed fru \_ t  
b \_ r

## 2 Make a word.

i c i f  
t n o



p lo  
t l u n o i



i f r  
e s i n o t  
t a



u i n e  
t n r t s



o i g i s  
d e t n



s t  
l a



r j  
a



a o t i c  
n e n r



h c o o  
t e l a c





# Final Revision

## 3 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) There are many (fats - vitamins - carbohydrates) in fruit. (SB)
- 2) Vitamins, proteins and fiber are (minerals - nutrients - fibers). (SB)
- 3) Milk and cheese are in the (fruits - vegetables - dairy) section. (SB)
- 4) Spreads, oils and butter have (fibers - fats - proteins). (SB)
- 5) We can get (proteins - carbohydrates - minerals) from bread, pasta, rice and cereal. (SB)
- 6) Fruit has (fats - fiber - minerals). (SB)
- 7) (Protein - Vitamin - Calcium) is good for our bones. (SB)
- 8) We (should - shouldn't - doesn't) eat healthy lunch every day. (SB)
- 9) Your body is (hydrated - dehydrated - oxygenated) when it doesn't get enough water. (SB)
- 10) Your body is (dried - hydrated - dehydrated) when it gets enough water. (SB)
- 11) We (should - shouldn't - does) drink 3 litres of water a day. (SB)
- 12) We measure energy in (grams - calories - meters). (SB)
- 13) We use (meters - grams - calories) to measure a nutrient. (SB)
- 14) 50% is read fifty (cent - percent - per hundred). (SB)
- 15) I ate a chocolate (can - jar - brownie) this morning. (SB)
- 16) I like to eat a cercal (jar - can - bar). (SB)
- 17) (Hydrated - Dehydrated - Dried) fruit bars have natural sugar. (SB)
- 18) (Calories - Vitamins - Proteins) are the amount of energy in food. (SB)
- 19) We need (nutrients - electricity - container) to store food in a fridge. (SB)
- 20) We can store food in (nutrients - electricity - containers). (SB)

## 4 Read and match. (SB)

A)

- |                   |   |                   |                   |
|-------------------|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1) Carbohydrates  | a) is found in cakes, biscuits and soda.  |                   |                   |
| 2) Fats           | b) are found in butter, oils and spreads. |                   |                   |
| 3) Sugar          | c) is found in meat, fish and eggs.       |                   |                   |
| 4) Protein        | d) are found in bread, pasta and rice.    |                   |                   |
| 1- (            ) | 2- (            )                         | 3- (            ) | 4- (            ) |



B)

- |                  |                                      |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1) We should     | a) eat unhealthy food.               |
| 2) We shouldn't  | b) eat healthy food.                 |
| 3) Natural sugar | c) the parts of your body that move. |
| 4) Joints are    | d) Is in fruits.                     |

1- (       )       2- (       )       3- (       )       4- (       )

**5** Read the passage then answer the questions. (WB P. 33)

We can preserve food by keeping it cold. Fridges and freezers keep our food cold. We can smoke food over a fire to make it last longer. And we can preserve food with salt. Salt takes out the water. We can dry fruit in the sun. When we dry fruit, it takes out the water and keeps all the nutrients. We can store food in pots. In the past, people used zeer pots. Put food in a ceramic pot. Put the pot inside a bigger pot. Put sand between the two pots. Then add water. The water in the sand keeps the food cool. Today, we store food in cans and jars, with water and salt.

**A) Choose the correct answer.**

- 1) We can keep food (hot - cold - bad) in fridges and freezers.  
 2) You can preserve food with (sugar - salt - lemon).

**B) Answer the following questions.**

3) How can we store food?

.....

4) What keeps food cool in zeer pots?

.....

**6** Look and write a sentence under each picture.



vegetables - good



fruits - vitamins



## Final Revision



should - fruit - juice



shouldn't - candies



cereal - bar



like - dried fruit



**7 Re-arrange the words to make correct sentences.**

- 1) Hanaa - soda - shouldn't - drink - . (SB)
- 2) food - healthy - Hany - should - eat - . (SB)
- 3) candies - cakes - he - Should - eat - of - lots - and - ? (SB)
- 4) brownie - I - chocolate - like - . (SB)
- 5) bars - fruit - dried - I - like - . (SB)
- 6) heart - bad - Sugar - is - for - your - . (SB)
- 7) can - affect - mood - Sugar - your - . (SB)
- 8) sugar - I - eat - decided - to - less - . (SB)
- 9) protein - fish - meat - There's - in - and - . (SB)
- 10) cookies - I - chocolate - like - . (SB)



## Unit (4) In the Wild

## Vocabulary:

sloth	الدب الكسلان	wetland	منطقة رطبة	understory layer	الطبقة السفلية
flood	فيضان	penguin	طائر البطريق	forest floor layer	طبقة أرض الغابة
fire	حريق / نار	factory	مصنع	emergent layer	الطبقة الناشئة
fur	فرو	sea lion	أسد البحر	canopy layer	طبقة المظلة
ash	رماد	landscape	منظر طبيعي	spider monkey	القرود العنكبوت
humid	رطب	equator	خط الاستواء	imaginary line	خط وهمي
cobra	أفعى الكوبرا	crayfish	جراد البحر	deforestation	القطع الجائر للأشجار
office	مكتب	tropical	استوائي	chimpanzee	الشمبانزي
geese	أوز	swamp	مستنقع	fennec fox	الثعلب
desert	الصحراء	feather	ريشة	natural disaster	كارثة طبيعية
owl	بومة	pollution	التلوث	North Pole	القطب الشمالي
macaw	ببغاء ملون	cheetah	الفهد	South Pole	القطب الجنوبي
might	ربما	squirrel	سنجاب	rainforest	غابة مطيرة
Africa	قارة أفريقيا	drought	جفاف	grassland	أرض عشبية
volcano	بركان	building	البناء	important	مهم / هام
polar	قطبي	ecosystem	النظام البيئي	colony	قطيع / مجموعة

## Phonics

mp

swamp

مستنقع

camp

معسكر

nt

tent

خيمة

hunt

يصطاد

nd

grassland

أرض عشبية

wetland

منطقة رطبة

## Phrases &amp; Prepositions:

close to	قريب من	because of	بسبب
climb trees	يتسلق الأشجار	in the middle of	في منتصف
eat grass	يأكل العشب	at the furthest north	في أقصى الشمال
build a nest	يبني عشا	at the furthest south	في أقصى الجنوب
dig a burrow	يحفر جحر	is called	يسمى
It's difficult to .....	من الصعب أن .....	need to	يحتاج لأن



## Final Revision

That's a great idea.	إنها فكرة جيدة.	in balance	في توازن
able to	قادر على	reason for	سبب لـ
at night	ليلاً	on land	على اليابسة
in the day time	نهاراً	good for	(مفيد - نافع) لـ
all over the world	في كل أنحاء العالم	in the short term	على المدى القصير
crowded with	مزدحم بـ	agree with	يتفق مع شخص
plan to	يخطط أن		

## Language Focus

### 《Uncertainty عدم التأكد》

#### **might**

#### Usage:

We use "**might**" to say that something can happen or is possible.

#### Form:

**Subject + might + inf.**

EX. - This animal **might** dig burrows.

#### Negative:

**Subject + might not + inf.**

EX. - This animal **might not** build nests.



# Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).



c\_impan\_ee



fen\_ec f\_x



s\_a l\_on



e\_ua\_or



g\_assla\_d



p\_l\_r



ca\_p



te\_t



hun\_



pollu\_\_on



d\_ou\_ht



vo\_ca\_o

2 Make a word.





## Final Revision

e n <u>w</u> l a d t		t <u>f</u> a r e s e h		t o r l <u>N</u> h P e o	
l <u>f</u> o o d		u <u>b</u> l i n d g i		e <u>f</u> i r	

### 3 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 The rainforest top layer is called the (**floor** - **emergent** - **canopy**) layer. (SB)
- 2 Penguins gather in a large group called a (**nest** - **colony** - **burrow**). (SB)
- 3 Lots of birds (**swim** - **build** - **climb**) nests. (SB)
- 4 This animal might not (**eat** - **eats** - **eating**) grass. (SB)
- 5 (**A spider monkey** - **Crayfish** - **An Arctic fox**) lives in the polar habitats. (SB)
- 6 (**Macaws** - **Spider monkeys** - **Crayfish**) live in dark, warm water and take shelter in tree roots. (SB)
- 7 The (**equator** - **North Pole** - **South Pole**) is an imaginary line all around the middle of the Earth. (SB)
- 8 (**Polar** - **Tropical** - **Swamp**) habitats are near the equator. (SB)
- 9 A lion can (**fly** - **hunt** - **crawl**) animals. (SB)
- 10 (**Macaws** - **Sloths** - **Spider monkeys**) have colored feathers. (SB)
- 11 Wolves have (**feathers** - **fur** - **leaves**). (SB)
- 12 There are (**two** - **three** - **four**) layers in the rainforest. (SB)
- 13 The (**South Pole** - **North Pole** - **equator**) is the point at the furthest north of the world. (SB)
- 14 Wetland can be near (**deserts** - **the North Pole** - **a river**). (SB)
- 15 Some animals live close (**in** - **at** - **to**) their habitats. (SB)





- Unit (4)**
- 16) Sloths live in the (canopy - emergent - understory) layer. (SB)
- 17) It's very dark in the (floor - canopy - emergent) layer. (SB)
- 18) When there isn't enough water, this is called (flood - volcano - drought). (SB)
- 19) Snakes can (jump - crawl - run). (SB)
- 20) A (volcano - fire - flood) is an overflow of water. (SB)

#### 4 Read and match. (SB)

- A)
- |                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1) Where do birds live?    | a) line around the middle of the Earth. |
| 2) Equator is an imaginary | b) other animals.                       |
| 3) Not many animals live   | c) In nests, in trees.                  |
| 4) Lions hunt              | d) in the emergent layer.               |
- 1- ( )      2- ( )      3- ( )      4- ( )

- B)
- |                                |                                |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) In the polar habitat, there | a) beautiful colored feathers. |
| 2) Macaws have                 | b) wetland.                    |
| 3) A swamp is a                | c) fruit.                      |
| 4) A spider monkey eats        | d) is snow and ice.            |
- 1- ( )      2- ( )      3- ( )      4- ( )

#### 5 Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB)

When we visit a wildlife park, we learn how animals behave by watching what they do. In wildlife parks animals live in places which are close to their natural habitats. But how do animals behave in the wild. Animals live in habitats where they can get food and water and live safely. Animals take shelter so they can stay warm, be safe from other animals, and protect their families.

##### A) Choose the correct answer.

- 1) In wildlife parks we learn how animals behave by (watching - hunting - climbing) them.
- 2) Animals live (far - close - away) to their habitats.

##### B) Answer the following questions.

3) Where do animals live?

.....

4) Why do animals take shelters?

.....



# Final Revision

**6** Look and write a sentence under each picture.



monkey - climb



turtle - swamp



smoke - air



fire - destroy



need - tent



lion - hunt

**7** Re-arrange the following word(s) to make correct sentences.

1) park - visited - I - a - wildlife - , (SB)

2) of - can - Thousands - live - penguins - together - , (SB)

3) and - Rabbits - burrows - foxes - dig - , (SB)

4) monkey - fruit - A spider - eats - , (SB)

5) have - colored - Wolves - light - fur - , (SB)

6) equator - sunshine - The - most - gets - the - , (SB)

7) habitats - in - What - know - do - Egypt - you - ? (SB)

8) live - the - Sloths - layer - in - canopy - , (SB)

9) can - a rainforest - What - in - hear - you - ? (SB)

10) can - natural - Floods - destroy - habitats - , (SB)



## Unit (5) All about water

## Vocabulary:

interesting	شيق / مثير	process	عملية	hot	حار
special	خاص / مخصوص	water cycle	دورة الماء	shade	ظل
animals	حيوانات	experiment	تجربة في المعمل	drops	قطرة
fruit	فاكهة	vapor	بخار	small	صغير الحجم
monuments	آثار	atmosphere	غلاف جوي	narrow	ضيق
spring	ينبوع	The Dead Sea	البحر الميت	deeper	أعمق
groundwater	مياه جوفية	underground	تحت الأرض	wider	أكثر اتساعاً
salt water	مياه مالحة	the Earth	الكرة الأرضية	air	هواء
science class	حصة علوم	ground	أرض	heat	حرارة
runoff	جريان المياه	surface	سطح	sun	شمس
land	الأرض / اليابسة	different	مختلف	wind	رياح
fresh water	مياه عذبة	beaker	دورق	dry	جاف

## Expressions, Phrases &amp; Prepositions:

a very interesting place	مكان مثير جداً	lots of	كثير من
for thousands of years	لآلاف السنين	soak into	يقمر في
all over the world	في كل أنحاء العالم	fall to	يسقط على
take shelter from	يتخذ مأوى من	come up to	يصعد إلى
protect from	يحمي من	such as	مثل
look after	يعتني بـ / يرعى	good for	جيد لـ / مفيد لـ

## Phonics

er	ar	a
river	polar	cobra
water		acacia
shelter		
نهر	قطبي	كوبرا
ماء		أكاسيا
مأوى		



# Language Focus

## 《Present Perfect Tense》

### Form:

Subject + <sup>have</sup> has + p.p .....

**Ex.** She **has** climbed a mountain.

### Usage:

To talk about an experience in life.

**Ex.** They **have** visited Siwa.

### Keywords:

“**ever**” is used to ask about an experience in life.

**Ex.** Ha **ve** you **ever** seen a crocodile?

“**never**” is used to negate an experience in life.

**Ex.** I have **never** eaten snakes.

### Negative:

Subject + <sup>have</sup> has + not + p.p .....

**Ex.** She **hasn't** seen an oasis.

### Questions:

Yes / No questions:

Have + “Subject” + **ever** + p.p .....?

**Ex.** **Have** they **ever** **traveled** to Siwa?

Yes, they have.

No, they haven't.



# Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).



sh \_ d \_



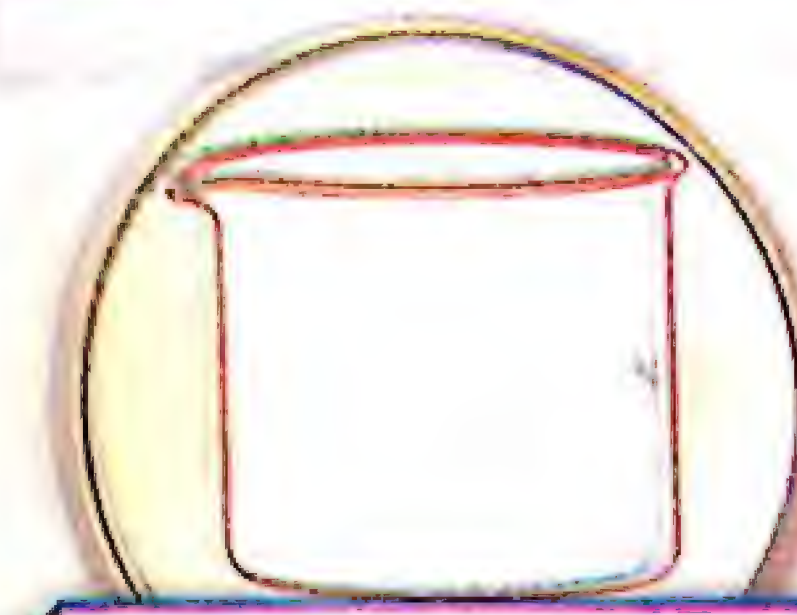
b \_ s \_ l



o \_ \_ is



l \_ k \_



b \_ a \_ er



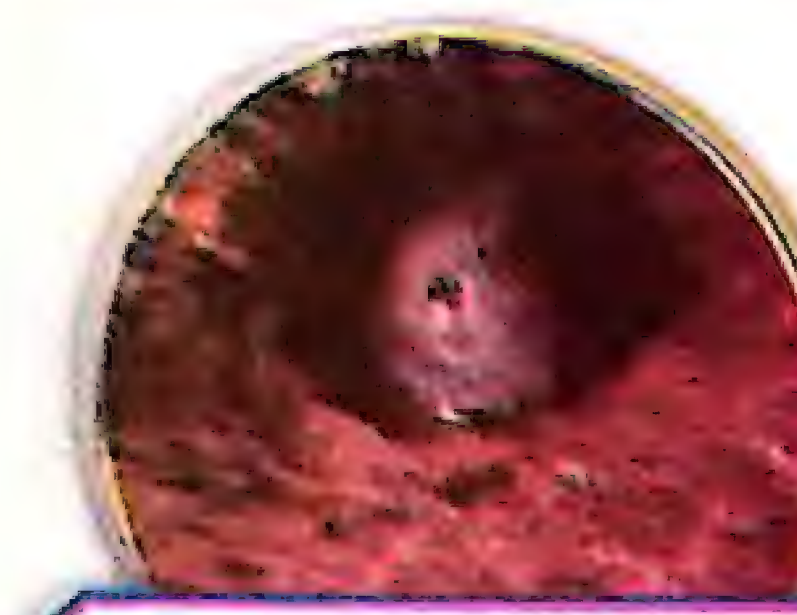
w \_ n \_



c \_ o \_ ds



pr \_ cipit \_ tion



s \_ e \_ ter



c \_ b \_ a

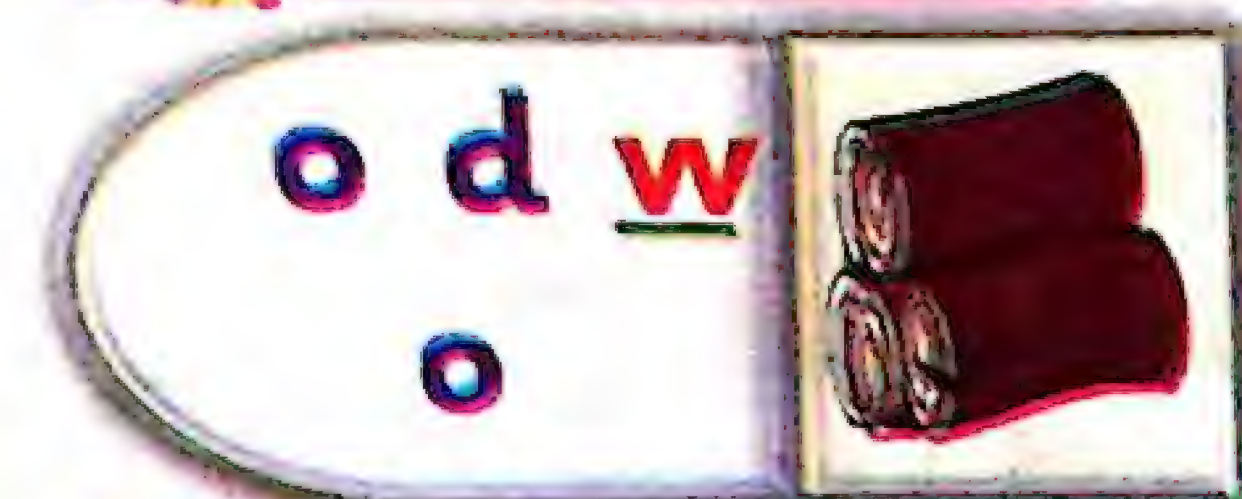


r \_ v \_ r









f \_ r

2 Make a word.





## Final Revision

e l a k		r b a c o		t a c e h h e	
e i r v r		t s a l		p u h m	

### 3 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 I (has - have - having) never eaten dates. (SB)
- 2 She has (visiting - visits - visited) an oasis. (SB)
- 3 We (has - have - having) climbed a mountain! (SB)
- 4 Has she (ever - never - every) done an experiment? (SB)
- 5 Animals can take (shelter - dates - leaves) from the sun. (SB)
- 6 We ate lots (in - of - at) fruit. (SB)
- 7 An oasis is a very special (street - place - road). (SB)
- 8 Rivers (don't - doesn't - isn't) have salt water. (SB)
- 9 The (oil - milk - water) in an oasis is fresh. (SB)
- 10 (Cow - Cobra - Lion) is a kind of snakes. (SB)
- 11 The sun causes (condensation - evaporation - precipitation). (SB)
- 12 Seas and oceans have (salt - fresh - frozen) water. (SB)
- 13 There (is - are - am) less rain for six months. (SB)
- 14 There are (five - six - four) seasons in the year in Egypt. (SB)
- 15 A cactus plant has a thick (skin - leaf - flower). (SB)
- 16 Camels have (small - narrow - wide) hooves. (SB)
- 17 Cactus have (legs - spines - arms) to protect them. (SB)
- 18 The cheetah is looking (at - in - on) the water. (SB)
- 19 We (put - got - swam) in the spring. (SB)
- 20 The desert is (cool - hot - cold) and dry. (SB)



## 4 Read and match. (SB)

A)

- 1) I have visited
- 2) Have you ever
- 3) He has climbed
- 4) I have

- a) seen a spring?
- b) an oasis.
- c) never eaten dates.
- d) a mountain.

1- ( )

2- ( )

3- ( )

4- ( )

B)

- 1) Siwa Oasis is
- 2) We have seen
- 3) Have they made
- 4) I've never

- a) a big lake.
- b) in the desert.
- c) swum in a spring.
- d) olive oil?

1- ( )

2- ( )

3- ( )

4- ( )

## 5 Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB)

Siwa Oasis is a very interesting place. It is in the desert. There are a lot of springs there. People can swim in these springs. The people there are very friendly. Siwa has lots of monuments. People plant dates and olives there. The dates and olives are sold to different countries all over the world.

### A) Choose the correct answer.

- 1) Siwa is a very (boring - interesting - bad) place.
- 2) The people there are (friendly - bad - narrow).

### B) Answer the following questions.

3) What does Siwa have? .....

4) Where can people swim? .....

## 6 Look and write a sentence under each picture. (SB)



store - hump



oasis - desert



## Final Revision



fresh - water



salt - water



cobra - desert



tree - shade



### 7 Re-arrange the following sentences.

- 1) they - Have - cooked - oil - with - ? (SB)
- 2) grow - in - People - spearmint - oasis - an -. (SB)
- 3) never - I've - eaten - snakes -. (SB)
- 4) climbed - We - mountain - have - a-. (SB)
- 5) hot - The - dry - desert - and - is -. (SB)
- 6) minerals - Basil - vitamins - has - and -. (SB)
- 7) Cairo - They - visited - have -. (SB)
- 8) swimming - She - tried - hasn't - a lake - in -. (SB)
- 9) a small - The - is - Sea - Dead - sea -. (SB)
- 10) can - spring - People - in - swim -. (SB)







## Unit (6) What is a flood?

Unit (6)

### Vocabulary:

barrier	حاجز	mean	بخيل	ruin	يدمر
canal	ترعة / قناة	polite	مؤدب	wash away	يجرف
dam	سد	selfish	أناني	bossy	محب للرئاسة / متسلط
drain	بالوعة / مصرف	aqueduct	قناة مائية	calm	هادئ
pipe	ماسورة	waterwheel	ساقية	cooperative	متعاون
predict	يتنبأ	pump	مضخة	funny	مضحك / فكاهي
protect	يحمي	sandbag	كيس رمل	lazy	كسول
generous	كريم	flood	فيضان	moody	متقلب المزاج
Meteorologists	علماء الأرصاد	collapse	يتساقط	responsible	مسئول
brave	شجاع	install	يُثبت	wise	حكيم
caring	مُهتم	minimize	يُقلل	turbine	محرك
cowardly	جبان	warn	يحذر	a shadoof	شادوف
sick	مريض	worried	قلق	upset	مضطرب (منزعج)

### Phrases & Prepositions:

find ways	يجد طرقا	protect from	يحمي من
keep ..... out	يُبعد	prepare for	يعد لـ
put up	يضع	do first aid	يقوم بإسعافات أولية
warn ..... about	يحذر من	waste water	يسرف في الماء
think about	يفكر في	help with	يساعد في
excited about	مسرور من	for a long time	لوقت طويل
look after	يعتنى بـ	provide with	يمد بـ
important for	هام لـ	scared of	خائف من
remove water	يزيل الماء		

## Language Focus

### Countable nouns

- They have singular and plural forms.

EX. tree → trees - car → cars - ruler → rulers - pencil → pencils



## Final Revision

### Uncountable nouns

- They don't have a plural form.

EX. water - paper - rain

### too much + uncountable nouns.

بمعنى كثير جدًا وتستخدم مع الأسماء التي لا تعد.

EX. - There is too much water.

- There is too much rain.

### too many + countable nouns.

بمعنى كثيرًا جدًا وتستخدم مع الأسماء التي تعد.

EX. - There are too many rulers.

- There are too many cars.

### enough + noun

بمعنى كافٍ مع الأسماء التي تعد والتي لا تعد.

EX. - There isn't enough water.

- There aren't enough rulers.

## Activities

1 Write the missing letter(s).



dr \_ \_ n



san \_ \_ ags



flo \_ \_



br \_ \_ e



l \_ \_ y



gen \_ \_ ous

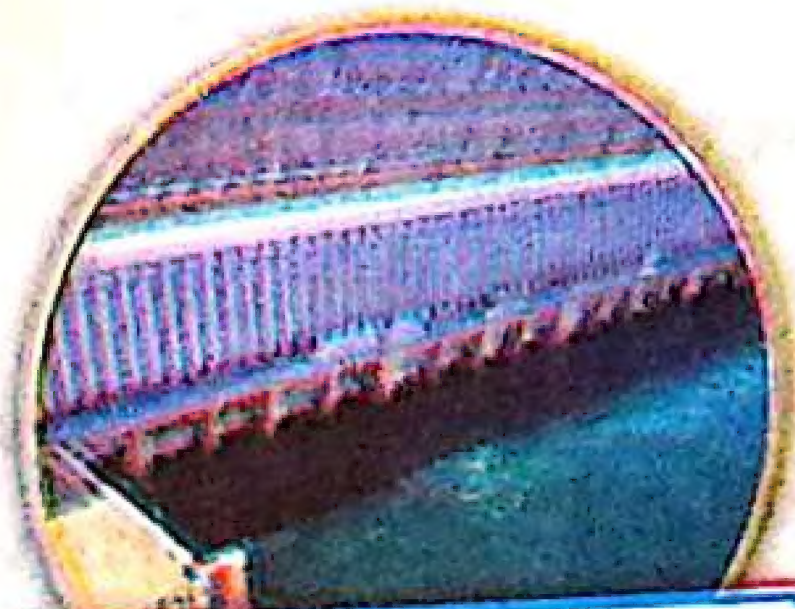


ner \_ \_ us



dan \_ \_ rous

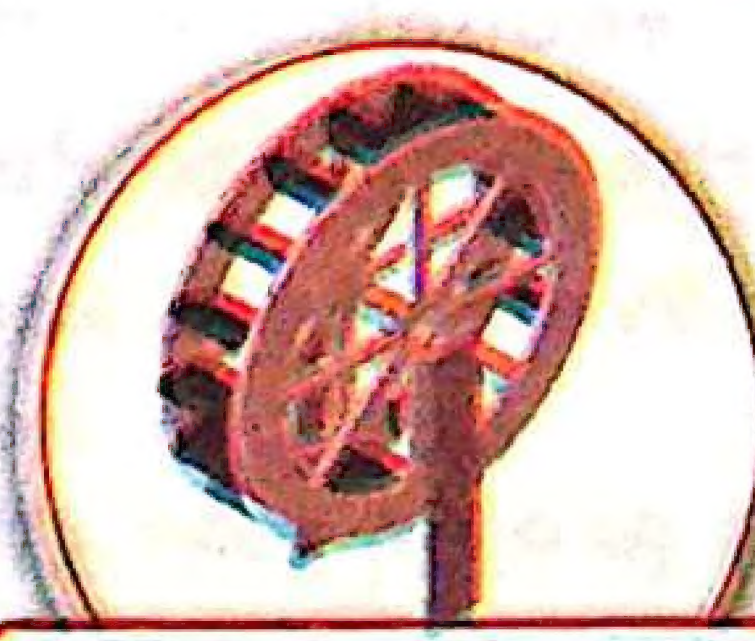




fam\_ \_s



enor\_ou\_



wat\_rwhe\_l



aqu\_ \_uct

## 2 Make a word.

e r i r  
a b r



n a  
l c a



o d  
l f o



s p o l  
a c l e



n a g  
r c i



r n e u  
s g o e



g n a r e  
u d s o



e t a r e  
w h w l e



a d m



## 3 Choose the correct answer.

- 1) In a flood, people put up a (pipe - barrier - drain) to stop water in the street. (SB)
- 2) A (dam - drain - pump) stops water in a river. (SB)
- 3) There is too (many - much - enough) water. (SB)
- 4) There are too (enough - much - many) ears. (SB)



## Final Revision

- 5) There isn't (many - enough - too many) water. (SB)
- 6) (Collapse - Ruin - Predict) is to damage or destroy something. (SB)
- 7) (Predict - Protect - Warn) is to say what might happen in the future. (SB)
- 8) Meteorologists are people who study the (food - weather - problem). (SB)
- 9) There aren't (much - enough - too much) cups. (SB)
- 10) There are (too much - much - too many) rulers. (SB)
- 11) (Warn - Install - Minimize) is to make something smaller or less. (SB)
- 12) Barriers can (predict - protect - collapse) buildings. (SB)
- 13) (Volunteer - Rescue - Ruin) is to take someone out of a dangerous place. (SB)
- 14) Fares often thinks about himself, he is (brave - selfish - mean). (SB)
- 15) She likes giving people presents. She is (calm - moody - generous). (SB)
- 16) There are (too much - too many - much) pencils. (SB)
- 17) There aren't (too much - much - enough) apples. (SB)
- 18) The famous statue is (dangerous - enormous - generous). (SB)
- 19) Desalination means taking the salt out of sea water to get (dark - fresh - muddy) water. (SB)
- 20) There is (too many - many - enough) juice. (SB)

### 4 Read and match. (SB)

A)

- |                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1) There are                 | a) is to make something smaller or less. |
| 2) There isn't               | b) too many rulers.                      |
| 3) Meteorologists are people | c) enough paper.                         |
| 4) Minimize                  | d) who study the weather.                |
| 1- ( )                       | 2- ( )                                   |
| 3- ( )                       | 4- ( )                                   |

B)

- |                                    |                            |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) Protect is                      | a) he is selfish.          |
| 2) Install is                      | b) to keep something safe. |
| 3) He doesn't like sharing things, | c) he is polite.           |
| 4) He behaves well,                | d) to put something in.    |
| 1- ( )                             | 2- ( )                     |
| 3- ( )                             | 4- ( )                     |





## 5 Read the passage then answer the questions. (SB)

Meteorologists are people who study the weather. They can watch what is happening and predict when floods will start. They can warn people to put up barriers or use sandbags to keep their homes safe. They can send these warnings on cell phones, so everyone gets them quickly.

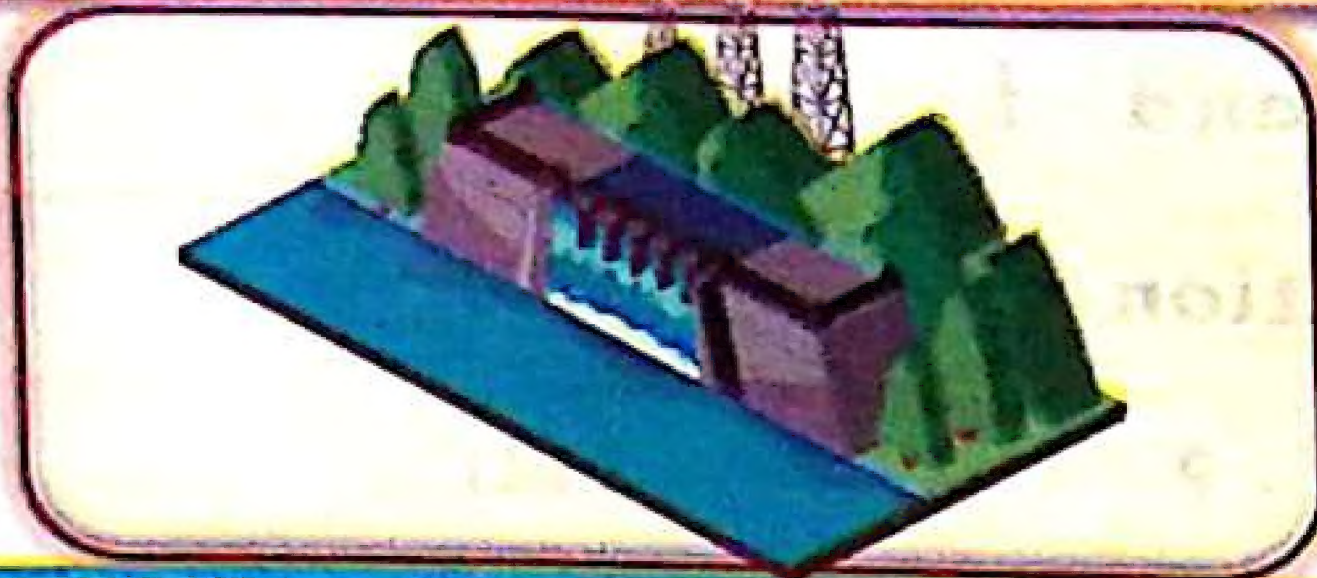
### A) Choose the correct answer.

- 1) Meteorologists can (**protect** - **predict** - **minimize**) when floods will start.
- 2) Meteorologists study the (**money** - **weather** - **food**).

### B) Answer the following questions.

- 3) Who are meteorologists?  
.....
- 4) Why do meteorologists put up barriers?  
.....

## 6 Look and write a sentence under each picture. (SB)



dam - river



generous - presents



too many - trees



statue - enormous



# Final Revision



waterwheel / irrigation



caring / look after

## 7 Re-arrange the words to make correct sentences.

- 1) are - There - many - too - apples - . (SB)
- 2) in - water - A dam - a river - stops - . (SB)
- 3) can - protect - Barriers - buildings - . (SB)
- 4) is - Collapse - fall - to - down - . (SB)
- 5) paper - isn't - There - enough - . (SB)
- 6) hard - works - He - very - . (SB)
- 7) is - famous - The - statue - enormous - and - ! (SB)
- 8) is - the - What - with - problem - irrigation - ? (SB)
- 9) Dam - is - Why - Aswan - the - famous - ? (SB)
- 10) with - help - Waterwheels - can - irrigation - . (SB)

